

No. 1526 VOL. V.

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中華民國七年九月十九日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916

西曆一千九百一十六年八月十九日

10 CENTS

## JABLONITZA FALLS; OTHER TOWNS ARE TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

Army Is Successfully Cross-  
ing to West of River  
Zlota Lipa

1,038 PRISONERS

Turks Lose Strong Position  
Near Sakkiz; Retreating  
South in Persia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 15.—An official  
communiqué issued this afternoon  
reported: Our advance westwards in  
the region of the Upper Strypa con-  
tinues. We are successfully crossing  
to the western banks of the Zlota  
Lipa and Bystritsa Solotyinskaya.

We have occupied Jablonitza and  
the towns to the southward, captur-  
ing 1,038 prisoners.

We occupied a strong Turkish  
position near Sakkiz, in Persia, from  
which the enemy are retreating south-  
ward, pursued by our cavalry.

## Von Hindenburg Disperses Russians With Great Loss

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Head-  
quarters, August 14.—Eastern  
theater.—On the front of General  
von Hindenburg, hostile thrusts have  
been repulsed in the district of  
Skrobova and Oginsky canal, as well  
as south of the Vigonokko Lake. Ger-  
man detachments on the east of the  
canal dispersed the Russian  
vanguard, with considerable losses  
for the enemy.

Near Zarnitsa, on the Stokhod, an  
engagement against the advancing  
enemy was decided in our favor.  
Strong hostile attacks directed against  
Lutsk and in the Graberka district,  
south of Brody, were repulsed.

New attacks failed. Parts of the  
enemy which interrupted were  
repulsed by counter-attacks, which  
brought in more than 300 prisoners.

West of Monasterzyska, the enemy,  
who attacked in vain, suffered great  
losses in our fire.

Balkan theater.—Nothing impor-  
tant. Even the faded activity of the  
enemy was relaxed.

## FIVE MORE JAPAN LINES

For some time past the Osaka  
Chamber of Commerce has been  
engaged in the task of drafting a  
scheme for the inauguration of new  
steamship services in Chinese and  
South Sea waters, and also to Africa  
and America. The Chamber recently  
decided to memorialize the Japanese  
Government on the advisability

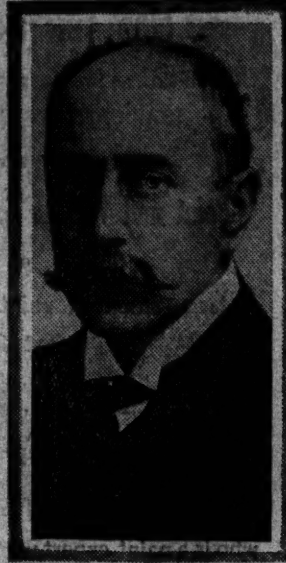
of opening five new steamship ser-  
vices. It is in the first place pro-  
posed to open a service along the  
China Coast with Shanghai as  
starting-point, and another to the  
South Sea Islands with Singapore as  
the central base. A third line is to  
start at Singapore to Saigon and  
Bangkok; a fourth between Singa-  
pore and Sydney, Melbourne,  
Adelaide, and Java; and the fifth  
from Singapore via the Cape of  
Good Hope, to the eastern coast of  
South America, New York and  
Panama.

French experts praised the British  
new heavy artillery. Their equip-  
ment of 18-pounders was practically  
complete and they would shortly have  
satisfied their own requirements in  
machine-guns and would be able to  
devote their attention entirely to the  
requirements of their Allies.

The weekly output of munitions  
covered their expenditure, so that, if  
workers and employers continued to  
play their parts as nobly as hereto-  
fore, there was no fear of their  
offensive breaking down owing to  
shortage of ammunition.

Mr. Lloyd George said that they  
hoped to supply their Allies with  
more munitions next year. The out-  
put would be increased till victory  
had been established, of which they  
were confident.

## Originator of The U-Boat Merchantman



ALFRED LOHMANN

Berlin, July 14.—Mr. Alfred Loh-  
mann, president of the Bremen  
Chamber of Commerce and founder of  
the German Ocean Shipping Company,  
which owns the Deutschland and other  
sub-sea liners, declares that more are  
being built. He further asserts that  
the venture is strictly commercial and  
claims the right of peaceful merchant-  
men for his ships.

## Britain Keeps Self And Allies Supplied With War Equipment

No Fear of Offensive Failing  
Through Shortage if Fac-  
tories Play Their Part

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—In the House  
of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. E. S.  
Montagu, Minister of Munitions,  
speaking of the increase in the  
output of munitions, stated that  
Britain is now manufacturing each  
month twice as many heavy guns as  
she possessed at the outbreak of war.  
The weekly output of machine-guns  
has increased to sixteen times the  
output at the time of the foundation  
of the Ministry of Munitions, while  
the weekly output of high explosives  
is sixty times and of field-howitzers  
eight times greater than at the begin-  
ning of 1915.

The output of shells has increased  
so much that comparisons with 1914  
are useless. Besides a large amount  
of munitions and guns, they were  
supplying their Allies with metals for  
munitions to the value of six million  
sterling a month and were sending to  
France one-third of their production  
of steel for shells.

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had been established, of which they  
were confident.

## GERMANY HASN'T STOOD BY HER PROMISE TO U.S.

Ten Ships Known to Have Been  
Sunk Without Warning;  
Other Cases Probable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—In the House  
of Lords, today, the Marquis of Crewe  
stated that, since last May, when Ger-  
many promised America she would not  
sink vessels without warning, German  
submarines have sunk without warn-  
ing four British and three neutral  
ships and, altogether, 46 lives had been  
lost. This was a clear violation of the  
undertaking given by Germany. There  
have been other cases in which a  
breach of this undertaking was highly  
probable, but there was no definite  
proof.

## Chief of Police Recommends Right of Carrying Arms Be Allowed Well-to-Do Chinese

Settlement Packed With Revolutionaries 'Without A  
Paymaster,' Says Mr. McEuen; Driven to Plunder

In calling attention to the num-  
ber of armed Chinese revolutionaries  
who are operating as bandits in  
Shanghai the Captain Superintendent  
of Police, in his monthly report in  
the Municipal Gazette, suggests the  
granting of the right to carry arms  
and to defend their homes to the  
well-to-do Chinese.

His review of the situation and  
his suggestion follows:

"In a previous monthly report re-  
ference was made to the danger to  
which the Shanghai district was  
subject by the presence of the fol-  
lowers of certain revolutionaries  
who were without a paymaster and  
an official head, and who it was  
anticipated would return to plunder-  
ing the well-to-do in order to live.

"These predictions have unfor-  
tunately been fulfilled. Armed rob-  
beries are numerous, demands for  
money under threats of bombs and  
other violence sent either by tele-  
phone, by letter or in person are  
constantly being made to the  
wealthy members of the Chinese  
community who are now aware that  
armed and desperate men are living  
in the neighborhood. These people  
claim that they are the saviors of  
their country, and that they have a  
right to the money of their brethren  
in order to transport themselves  
elsewhere, and their actions are re-  
pudiated, although probably secretly  
connived at, by many of their  
leaders.

Knock at Chen Chi-mei

"In order to bring about a re-  
establishment of the tranquillity  
which reigned before the political  
sky was obscured and before the  
appearance in Shanghai of the late  
Chen Chi-mei and those of his  
friends who aided and abetted him  
in disturbing the peace and good

## Chancellor and Jagow Confer with Austrians

Consideration of Present Sit-  
uation in Territory Un-  
der Occupation

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states:  
Berlin, August 12.—Chancellor von  
Bethmann-Hollweg and Secretary of  
State von Jagow have started for  
Vienna, in order to discuss with  
Austro-Hungarian statesmen the  
situation in the territory occupied  
together by Germany and Austria-  
Hungary. Kaiser Francis Joseph will  
receive the Chancellor in audience.

## Norwegian s.s. Aranda Wrecked by Explosion

Danish Steamer Is Sunk By  
Submarine Whilst On  
Mediterranean Trip

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—The Italian  
steamer Teti has been sunk in the  
Mediterranean.

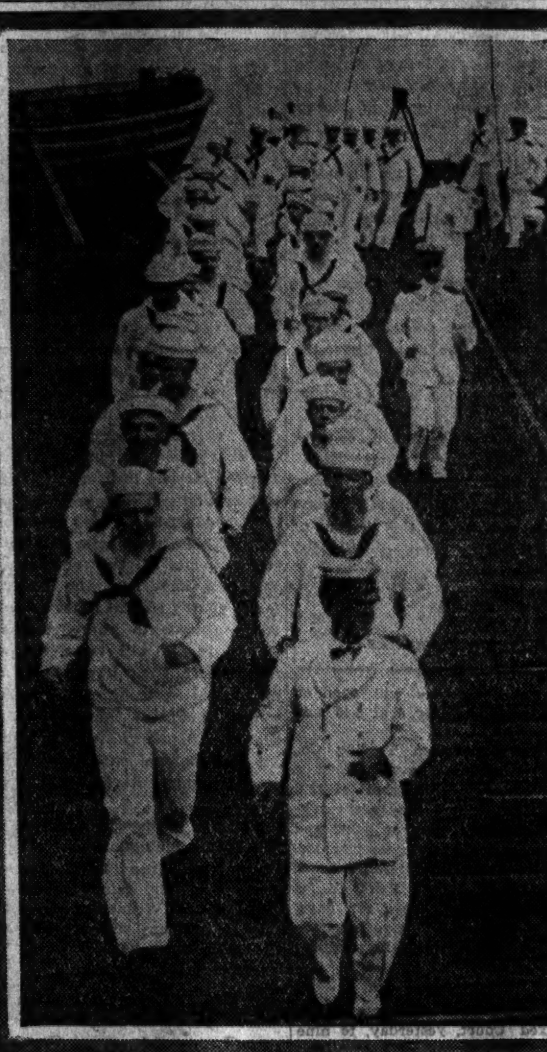
The crew of the Norwegian steamer  
Aranda (1,833 tons), from Quebec  
for Glasgow, have landed at Mulla, their  
vessel having been broken in two by  
explosions on board.

The Danish steamer Ivar (2,139  
tons) has been sunk by a submarine  
in the Mediterranean.

## Music for Today

The following program will,  
weather permitting, be played by the  
Band in the Public Garden this  
evening, beginning at 9 o'clock:—  
1. March, "The Kentucky Patrol" Kaps  
2. Overture, "La Reine d'un Jour" Adam  
3. Waltz, "España" .....Waldteufel  
4. Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni  
5. Chorus, "Il Bivacco" .....Petrella  
6. Song, "Because" .....d'Hardelot  
7. Tango, "La Verbena" .....Lacome  
8. Selection, "The Arcadians" Monckton  
A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-charge.

## Bankers, Lawyers, Doctors as Sailors



Boston, July 14.—Bankers, brokers, lawyers, and physicians, as well as  
business men and their employees have mustered in with the Boston con-  
tingent of citizens, sailors and are spending their vacations aboard the U. S. S.  
Albatross for the next several weeks. They will cruise from August 15 to September 15.

## PEKING ORDERS DOUBLE INQUIRY IN OPIUM CASE

Feng Kuo-chang to Probe It;  
Chapel Asked Why They  
Permitted Raid

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 15.—General Feng  
Kuo-chang, Tschun of Kiangsu, has  
been instructed by the Peking  
Government to make a thorough  
investigation into the Shanghai opium  
smuggling case. The Government  
will send two special delegates to  
Shanghai in connection with the case.

## Guard Minister's Reputation

Wang's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, August 15.—The greatest  
interest is being taken in the opium  
case in Shanghai. According to the  
newspapers, the Government intend-  
ed to summon Chang Yao-tseng to  
Peking, in order to ask him to  
explain himself to the Government,  
but the summons has not been sent,  
owing to the intervention of a high  
official, who considered that, for the  
sake of Chang Yao-tseng's reputa-  
tion, the case should be left entirely  
in the hands of the Shanghai authori-  
ties.

## Ask Chapel to Explain

Sung Fung-ih, Minister of the  
Interior, yesterday sent word to Ling  
Chung-ih, Judge of the Civil Court,  
asking for a complete report on the  
trial of the Chinese officials. He also  
requested an explanation from the  
officials of the Native City as to why  
they had allowed the raid in Chapel  
last week.

The trial of the six persons in  
custody in connection with the seizure  
will open in the Mixed Court this  
morning before the British Assessor,  
Mr. Grant Jones, and Magistrate Yui.  
The defendants, including the three  
Yunnan government officials and  
General Li Chen-wu and General Yih  
Heung-shih, have retained Mr. S. Fe-  
senden and Mr. J. M. Tavares as  
counsel.

The trial represents the largest  
seizure of opium made since the  
ratification of the opium treaty.  
Interesting developments to come  
during the trial were talked of  
yesterday in Chinese official circles.

## GERMANS' 3RD LINE RUSHED BY FRENCH WITHIN 80 MINUTES

Capture 4 Rows of Trenches  
In Desperate Fighting  
At Small Cost

FURTHER SUCCESS

Grenade-Attack Secures De-  
fences North of Cha-  
pelle Ste. Fine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 15.—The French  
captured their objectives in the Ger-  
man third line of positions in the  
region of the Somme in eighty minutes.  
Their losses were wonderfully small,  
considering four lines of trenches had  
to be crossed by desperate fighting at  
close quarters.

The official communiqué issued this  
afternoon reported: Our artillery  
was very active in the region of the  
Somme.

We carried by brilliant grenade-  
attacks portions of the German  
trenches on a front of three hundred  
meters, to a depth of a hundred,  
north of Chapelle Sainte Fine. An  
enemy counter-attack was smashed  
by our curtain-fire.

There was a violent bombardment  
at Fleury-Vaux-Chapelle.

The communiqué this evening  
stated that, apart from a lively can-  
nonade south of the Somme and on  
the right bank of the Meuse, nothing  
important occurred along the whole  
front.

London, August 15.—General Sir  
Douglas Haig reported this after-  
noon: Nearly the whole of the  
remainder of the trenches north-  
west of Flanders in which the  
enemy gained a footing on the  
13th have been re-taken and an  
entry was forced into the enemy's  
trenches near Mouquet Farm, from  
where we returned with prisoners.

We repulsed two attempted raids  
on our trenches on our right flank,  
while a feint at a raid, south of  
Armentières, caused much com-  
motion among the enemy, of which  
our artillery took full advantage.

General Haig reported this evening  
that the situation is unchanged.

## British Troops Ejected From Conquered Trench

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Head-  
quarters, August 14.—Western the-  
ater.—South-west of the road from  
Thiepval to Pozières, the British  
yesterday morning entered our most  
advanced trench. This is 700 meters  
long. They were ejected last night  
by a counter-attack.

Before Guillemont and the line  
adjoining, south, hostile mass attacks  
were repulsed. The enemy's losses  
were the heaviest.

Likewise, two very strong French  
attacks in the district of Maurepas,  
east of Hem, broke down. It is only  
now reported that the French, during  
the night to August 13, attacked the  
village of Fleury and our position  
east of it. They were finally repulsed.

A hostile hand-grenade attack,  
yesterday, north-west of Thiaumont  
Work, failed. On and south of the  
canal of La Bassée, fighting is lively.  
Hostile patrols are frequently more  
vivacious.

Especially north-west of Rheims,  
stronger reconnoitering detachments  
are advancing, after extensive fire  
preparations. Their enterprises have  
been without success.

East of Bapaume, a British aero-  
plane was forced to land in an air-  
fight.

## MANY INFLUENCES CAUSE GREAT JUMP IN WHEAT

At 68s. A Quarter; German-  
Americans Charged With Fix-  
ing Chicago Gamble

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—A controversy  
has arisen concerning the remarkable  
rise in wheat recently to 68 shillings  
a quarter, which is variously  
attributed to gambling in Chicago  
inspired by German-Americans, a  
corner in London and Government  
interference. Trade reports from  
America state that the shortage in  
the Spring crop, due to black rust, is  
believed to be exaggerated.



## DR. MOORE FINDS OUT WHY BOWLS ATTRACTS SHANGHAI RESIDENTS

They Eat Too Much Meat,  
Drink Too Much Alcohol  
in Summer

## 'PEAR-SHAPED' FIGURES He Regrets Too Early Quitting Of Vigorous Sports for 'Am- ble Round Golf Links'

Unless one is desirous of acquiring a pear-shaped figure and be forced to forsake polo, tennis and baseball for the less arduous recreations, such as lawn bowls and golf, less meat should be consumed and alcohol never during the summer months in Shanghai. These words of advice are offered in the Health Officer's report for July in the Municipal Gazette. It was prepared by Dr. A. Moore, the acting Health Officer.

Concerning exercise, food and drink he has the following to say:

"It is lamentable to see how errors in diet, particularly in the consumption of meat and alcohol, cut short the best and most useful portion of men's lives, causing premature deterioration in both their mental and physical capacities. Men who have been the pride of the football, hockey, cricket and polo grounds, when they approach the forties and ought to be still in the full prime of manly vigor, begin to talk of the effects of Anno Domini and of life out East, and gradually cease to take part in more active forms of exercise; they prefer to amble gently round the golf links, or yield to the sedentary attractions of croquet or lawn bowls, and, generally speaking, show a tendency towards sexagenarian habits ten or fifteen years before the time.

"This change in their mode of life is usually accompanied by a greater devotion to the pleasures of the table, for the ordinary man has not the remotest idea of regulating his diet according to his bodily requirements, to the nutritive values of his food, or to the season and climate, or in accordance with anything at all except his own palate, the cubic capacity of his stomach, and his fear of indigestion. The city office man eats usually more food and richer food than the laboring peasant, and washes it down with copious stimulants, the almost inevitable result being that he becomes corpulent, flabby, and devoid of energy both mental and physical, for all which he very unreasonably curses the climate or the sins of his ancestors.

"The Esquimaux in the Arctic regions lives on very rich, blubbery meat, and the Arab of the tropical desert on a daily ration of a handful or two of rice and a few dates, but the young European is prepared, with the aid of

alcohol, to work doggedly through 6 or 8 course tiffins and dinners in every season of the year, and in any climate under the sun, and then he is surprised if, later on in life, he develops a pear-shaped figure, with a tendency to all sorts of diseases, and has to learn, when too late, that it is well nigh impossible to correct the ill effects resulting from years of dietetic ignorance or perversity. The moral of all this is that most people would be much better off in many ways if they simplified their diet, in particular curtailing their meat consumption, and abolishing their alcohol, and that this advice is especially applicable during the hot weather, and to young fellows anxious to retain their physical and mental powers in as perfect a condition, and for as long a period, as possible.

"Dysentery is becoming prevalent but owing to improvements in diagnosis and treatment, this is a less serious factor than hitherto. Its incidence, however, shows the necessity for more careful compliance with the Public Health Notice, which can always be obtained free on application to the Health Officer. Under the stress of war conditions in Europe, large numbers of people are beginning to realize that a non-flesh dietary and abstinence from alcohol, are not mere fads, but have, very much, indeed, to recommend them from many points of view, and Shanghai residents would do well to lay this lesson to heart, especially during the hot weather."

### News Brevities

The Public Schools will open on Wednesday, September 6 at 8.45 a.m.

The China-American Trading Co., Inc., of Tientsin, have opened a branch office in Shanghai at 13a, Canton Road, where they are carrying a complete line of paint and varnish samples and accessories. Mr. G. Korpit, technical representative of the Charles H. Brown Paint Co., is staying in Shanghai for a few days, and will be pleased to give information to all interested in the products of his company.

A Chinese broker was sentenced in the Mixed Court, yesterday, to nine months imprisonment for having had a large number of counterfeit 20-cent pieces in his possession.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Winifred Chandler, daughter of Mr. J. A. Chandler, of Shanghai, to Mr. Herbert G. McKenzie, of Tientsin, will be solemnized here in the latter part of September. The couple will make their home in Tientsin.

Word has been received of the death in action of Second Lieut. H. O. Springfield, of the Warwickshire Yeomanry. He was a brother of Mr. M. O. Springfield, assistant superintendent of the S. M. Police. Lieut. Springfield met his death during an engagement in the Suez Canal zone on July 5. Another brother of Mr. Springfield was killed in action early in the war.

## LI YUAN-HUNG SELECTS DR. SUN AS HIS ADVISER

Nominee Leaves Shanghai With  
Hu Han-ming and Miao  
Chung-kai

Dr. Sun Yat-sen received the following telegram last night from President Li Yuan-hung, engaging him to be the High Adviser to the President.

"Dear Dr. Sun.—Ignorant and incapable, Yuan-hung has been appointed to such an important responsible service in this country. But the present situation is just like that of disordered threads of silk which must be lined up and properly defined and it is also like a rotten rope for a number of horses to draw.

"All the governmental affairs of the nation need urgently to have your guidance. You have travelled round the world and you have much experience in your mind.

"At first you began to work simply for the sake of the people and the country and finally you have accomplished the great achievement. However, you retire after you have done the greatest work for the country. There is no-one in past and modern history who can compare with you.

"Whenever I look up at the North Pole Star, I always refer back to the south point of the compass. I therefore, have now the honor to invite you by special letter to be the High Adviser to the Presidential Office. If you will favor me with this request, I can have opportunity to ask you anything that I want to consult about and the people of the country will thus be well protected. All the problems of the interior and exterior must have your wise advice."

### Sun Leaves Shanghai

The Republican Daily News reports that Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Shanghai on Wednesday for Hangchow, in company with Hu Han-ming and Miao Chung-kai.

## To Extend Holland's Compulsory Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
The Hague, August 15.—A Bill has been introduced into Parliament to enable the introduction of general compulsory service for Europeans and natives in the Dutch East Indies.

### AMERICAN SENT TO JAIL

L. R. Jordan, the American held in the U. S. Consular Court for China, charged with having obtained money under false pretences, was sentenced yesterday to four months' imprisonment. Jordan was convicted of having issued a bogus passport and two steamer passage tickets, which he disposed of to an Armenian missionary. He is addicted to the drug habit.

## KING GEORGE WITNESSES STRAFING OF POZIERES

Spends Day in Trenches With  
Troops; Reluctantly With-  
draws from Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, August 16.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the King has spent a week in France, touring the war area. He visited the trenches and his presence evoked extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm.

His Majesty met King Albert, President Poincaré, Generalissimo Joffre and other distinguished personages.

The King motored to the danger-zone, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Staff and watched the shells bursting on both sides. His Majesty quitted the car at a point near the old British front and walked over the center of the area of the conflict which occurred at the beginning of July.

Then he crossed the old No Man's Land, which is pitted with shell-holes and strewn with the debris of war. He remarked that it was wonderful how human beings could have lived through it.

The King scrambled over the parapets, refusing help and visited the graves where British soldiers lie buried. His Majesty walked for many yards in what were once German trenches and was greatly pleased with the result of our gunnery. He entered some dug-outs forty feet deep and remarked that "the Germans evidently thought they were going to make a long stay, but they are not faring so well now."

The King next witnessed a strafing of Pozieres. In the very midst of the action and to the accompaniment of the shrieking of shells, he reluctantly withdrew, after stopping longer than the allotted time.

The King has sent a message to the British army in France, expressing the great pleasure and satisfaction he has derived from the visit just concluded. He has been able to judge for himself the splendid condition, spirit and cheerful confidence animating them all.

His Majesty refers to his visit to the scenes of the latest desperate struggles and expresses his apprecia-

tion of the demands made on the courage and physical endurance of the British army in order to assault and capture the positions prepared during the last two years and defended to the last. He pays a tribute to all the branches of the service, combatant and non-combatant, men and women.

He rejoices that their noble efforts have been heartily seconded by all parties at home and says: "The heavy sacrifices made by our armies have not been made in vain. The Allies' arms will never be laid down until their cause has triumphed."

His Majesty returned to London yesterday evening. He is in excellent health.

## REBELS PLUNDER SAMCHUN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 15.—The China Mail states that a hundred rebels from Sheklung having held up and plundered Samchun, on the Kowloon frontier. General Lung Chik-kuang despatched 300 of his men to resist the attack and hold Samchun at all costs. Yesterday evening, Lung's troops held up the Canton-Kowloon down train, but subsequently allowed it to proceed, on condition that an engine and a few trucks were left behind. The troops then pulled up the line, in order to hamper the movements of the rebel force.

A horde of refugees is coming into Hongkong. In view of the danger of a battle, the British station-master at Samchun has been recalled and the railway service on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway suspended.

Mr. Christiansen, an assistant engineer on the Chinese section of the railway, was wounded, but not seriously, by a rifle-shot, on Sunday.

## Find No Negligence In Control of R.F.C.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—The inquiry into the alleged shortcomings of the air service has found that there is no proof or substantiation of the charges of negligence.

**MARTIN'S  
APIOL-STEEL  
PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. These pills of action keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so when the friction of any irregularity of the system is already done may be administered. Those who use them, recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Grocers, or post free for 6/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.

## PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES

The Mandates of August 14 include the following:

1.—The provincial assembly of each province is hereby ordered to be convened through the chief administrator of each province respectively.

in accordance with the laws on

October 1.  
2.—Hsu Chang-hao is appointed the Intendant of Chuantung, Chao Ye-hsin acting Intendant of Yung-ming and Chang Lang acting Intendant of Chuankai, all of Szechuen.  
3.—Tsun Yun-lung is appointed acting Salt Commissioner of Yunnan.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### The China-American Trading Co., Inc.

Of Tientsin has just opened a branch office in Shanghai at  
13A CANTON ROAD, TOP FLOOR

where they have a complete line of

### Paint and Varnish Samples and Accessories

on view.

A large stock of paint is due to arrive in the  
next few days.

Mr. G. KORPIT,

technical representative of the

Charles H. Brown Paint Company,

who is a paint expert with considerable experience of the climatic conditions in this part of the world, as it affects this particular line of products, will be glad to demonstrate or give advice free of charge to such as are interested in paints, house decorations, etc.

Large orders for the paints of the Charles H. Brown Paint Company have been placed in North China, which is sufficient proof of the quality of their products.

Orders may be filled at 13a Canton Road, and those intending to do so are advised to make application at once, as the special representative will be here only a few days.

## MILLS and FACTORIES

We now have for sale several large tracts of land fronting on the Soochow Creek and others fronting the Whangpoo River, suitable for mills and factories. We have also large and small factory sites at Pootung.

## SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

We have 20 to 80 mow lots in the Eastern, Northern, and Western Districts and in the French Settlement suitable for Schools and Colleges. These lots vary in price according to area and location. Partial payment may be made for any of our lots and the balance in instalments or by arrangement.

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

## FREE AIR AND SERVICE

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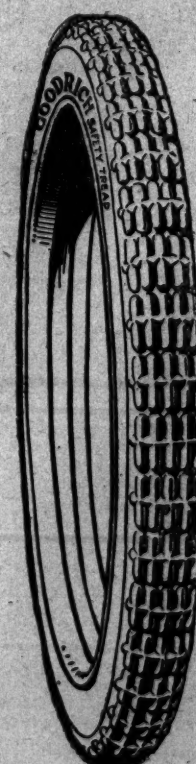
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## U. S. TO BRING BACK TROOPS IN 3 MONTHS

Pershing's Force To Come  
Out Of Mexico Almost  
At Once

HALT 25,000 GUARDSMEN

Carranza's Control Now Ade-  
quate, Is Washington's  
View

Washington, July 16.—Official reports received here indicate that Carranza's control in Mexico is crystallizing so rapidly that Brig.-Gen. Pershing's force will be withdrawn across the border within a month. It is now estimated by army officers that the National Guard will be relieved of border duty within three months. American army officers in Mexico report that the First Chief's mastery in northern Mexico is stronger than that exercised by any of his predecessors since the days of Diaz.

The secret of Carranza's growing power, it is explained, is the fact that he has successfully opposed the United States in its plan to keep the American troops in the heart of Mexican territory.

The American crisis, followed by the withdrawal of Pershing's force northward, is hailed in Mexico, it is said, as a crowning victory for Mexican national honor. The fact that Carranza has maintained his firm stand without involving the country in war is viewed as such a triumph that sentiment generally, so far as American military authorities are able to judge, is now overwhelmingly for Carranza.

### Army Man's View

One officer explained the situation based on latest news from Mexico as follows:

"The real feature of the Mexican situation now is the crystallizing of Carranza's power. The Villa bands and other bandits figure now only in the sense of marauding disturbers who have no real backing anywhere in Mexico except in a few of the juntas and among certain interested persons in El Paso. The prediction at the War Department is that these bands soon will be effectively suppressed.

"The crisis between the United States and Mexico has resulted in the unification of popular opinion throughout Mexico in favor of Carranza. Having successfully braved the prestige resulting from his action, Carranza now wants peace. The United States wants peace. Therefore we in the army believe the solution of the difficulty is at hand.

"It is known now that Gen. Pershing's force, already fairly close to the border, will be withdrawn before the work of the commissioners for the United States and Mexico has progressed very far."

### AUSTRIAN FLYERS BUSY

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram—Vienna, August 13.—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty reports: In the night to August 11, Austro-Hungarian naval plane squadrons extensively bombed the arsenal of Venice, the railroad station there, the outer works and the outer fort. Good success and confagurations at the arsenal and the railroad station were observed, in spite of a thunder-storm and rain. Two full hits on the air-ship shed were noted.

The batteries in Grado and on the Isonzo mouth have been bombed. In spite of the very bad weather and the violent defensive fire, all the aeroplanes returned safely.

During the night to August 12, the airship sheds of Campo Lungo, near Venice, were completely destroyed by naval plane squadrons. In one shed, an airship exploded with a fire jet 500 meters high; another one burnt down without an explosion.

At the same time, another naval plane squadron very successfully bombed the aeroplanes shed and establishments at Gorgo, the batteries on the Isonzo mouth and the Adria works. After several full hits on the aeroplanes shed and the battery positions, half-a-dozen confagurations started.

The third squadron succeeded in bringing home several full hits on the batteries on the Isonzo mouth and the military objects in Pleris and San Canclano. All the aeroplanes returned unharmed, in spite of violent defensive fire.

Austro-Hungarian naval planes, during the night of August 12 most effectively bombed the hostile batteries on the Isonzo mouth, the aeroplanes station of Gorgo and the Adria works near Monfalcone, whence they returned unharmed, in spite of violent shelling.

## Black-Listed Vessel Not Allowed to Coal

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 14.—A startling illustration of the working of the British black list became known through a Washington despatch to the International News Service, saying that the State Department learned that an American ship bound for the Philippines has been denied coaling privileges at Colombo, as part of the cargo was supposed to belong to a black-listed firm. The State Department looks with gravity at this latest British act. One official said that the only remedy was retaliation. It is known that British cruisers at Penang closely watch merchantmen bound for the Philippines.

A sensational instance of the British garbling with the cables, in order to steal the American trade, is reported in a Chicago despatch stating that Postnikoff, the President of the International Manufacturers Sales Company, stated that, through diversion or delay caused by the British censors, American firms suffered within eight months a loss of a hundred million dollars in their trade with Russia.

Postnikoff confirms the report that efforts are being made to lay a direct cable between Russia and America, because of the inability to get proper cable transmission of Russian orders through the British censorship. He said that no doubt existed in his mind that Britain is using every means, fair and foul, to interfere with and direct the trade relations between America and other countries.

### GREECE'S SITUATION

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 14.—According to correspondence from Athens, Agamemnon Schliemann, a member of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, issued a statement to the American Associated Press, embodying the view of the Greek Conservative party regarding the intervention of the Allies in Greek affairs. The statement expresses profound humiliation at the action of those whom the Greeks always considered as the protectors of their national life and independence.

The statement asks how, in view of the principles the Allies claim to be fighting for, it is possible that Britain and France, or that the great American people, can approve of those high-handed methods whereby the liberty and independence of the Hellenic people were abolished by a few pen strokes of the Allied ministers at Athens. The statement says that the Greeks observed benevolent neutrality towards the Allies and it expresses confidence that the United States will not remain indifferent at the present moment to the trials of Greece.

## Portugal Will Get Loans From Britain

London To Advance Money To  
Cover Expenses Of  
The War

New York, August 8.—A Lisbon dispatch states that it was announced by a member of the Government in the Portuguese Congress yesterday that in return for Portugal's participation in the war on the side of the Allies, the British Government has agreed to make loans to Portugal sufficient to cover her war expenses.

### RECALL BARALONG CASE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 14.—The German Government has transmitted to the Reichstag a White Book about the Baralong case, containing official German and British documents. The final report says: "The German Government, in reply to the British declaration about the German memorandum of January 10, 1916, on the Baralong case, has decided that, on account of the British Government's revolting attitude, it was impossible to continue the negotiations. At the same time, it was announced that reprisals will be taken, corresponding to the provocation."

It was further said that the German Government "of course declined to return the crimes committed by British seamen by similar reprisals, as, for instance, the shooting of British prisoners of war, but German airships will have convinced the British nation that Germany is able not to let go unatoned the cruelties perpetrated by the officers of the Baralong. If, formerly, the unavoidable danger of civilians was particularly considered when using Zeppelins for military purposes, such regard will no longer hold good, in face of the Baralong murder."

"Since then, the arm of the airships has been used against British within the limits of the law of nations, without any other regard. In every airship which throws destructive bombs on London or other defended towns, or such as contain establishments of military character, Britain shall remember the Baralong case."

## Women Eager to Join New Crusoe



MISS EMILY HAMMS &  
JOE KNOWLES

New York, July 12.—Forty women have asked to join Joe Knowles, the American Robinson Crusoe, who will soon start again for the wilderness with no food, no tools and no such foolishness as clothes. He believes men should get back to the primitive; but he hadn't counted on the other sex.

However, he has encountered a group of women who are anxious to prove that they also possess the cave-man spirit.

Miss Emily Hamms, of Brooklyn, is particularly determined to join Knowles in his back-to-nature expedition; and it looks as if Knowles will have plenty of company.

## Sandstorm Is Blamed For Defeat of Turks

Had Reached British Barri-  
cades; Line Now Withdrawn  
To East of Katia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, August 12.—Western theater.—The Turks continue their pursuit of the Russians towards Hamadan in Persia. The Russian attempt to resist in the Sakna pass was fruitless.

On the Caucasus front, the Turks occupied the heights north-east and west of Bitlis. The Russians withdrew in the direction of the Van Lake.

The Russians attempted to hold the Rahola pass and the eastern exit of the Bugian Pass. From the latter, they were driven eastward up to Tom Ziaret.

The Turks operating in the direction of Kighi attacked and pushed back the Russians in a northern direction. The Turks occupied Tiegle on July 27. Suez Canal front.—The engagements of August 4 and 5, in the districts of Romani and Katia, began with an attack of a reconnoitering Turkish

detachment against a strong hostile position. They reached the wire barricades. In the meantime, a sandstorm hampered the movements of the left Turkish wing, by which the enemy profited, assisted by re-inforcements. The enemy then attacked the rear of the Turkish left wing, of which a part fell into the enemy's hands, after a protracted struggle. In consequence, the Turkish troops were withdrawn in the direction of Katia.

On August 6, the enemy attacked with all their troops and re-inforcements, but were repulsed by counter-attacks. They suffered the severest losses. In the night to the 6th, the Turks withdrew their line to the east of Katia.

Berlin, August 12.—The Turkish troops chased the followers of Emir Hussein from the entrenchments in the Asher pass, 80 kilometers south of Medina. Sheik Hamid Elmasur was subjected.

### SUBMARINES ACTIVE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 14.—The German Admiralty reports: A German submarine, during the time from August 2 to August 10, sank in the English Channel seven British and 3 French sailing vessels and 3 British and 2 French steamers. On August 12, a German submarine sunk in the English Channel the British destroyer Lassoo.

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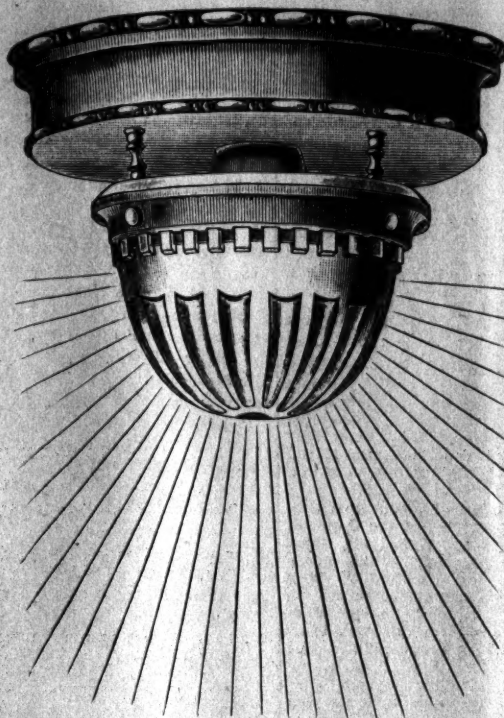
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# News and Views in the World of Books

## Midsummer Brings Excellent Fiction

"Davenport," by Charles Marriott. \$1.35 gold. John Lane Co.

Somewhere in John Muir's books of recollection and description he tells us how he went forth, in a gigantic storm, when the wind blew so mightily that huge trees were snapped and flung to earth, and the rain fell torrentially. He tells how he spent the day in the shouting wilderness of the forest, how he chose some tree too gigantic to be overtaken by the hurricane and climbed to its top and swung there. He tells you something of his feelings and his thoughts during this magnificent and terrible day.

Then he relates how he returned to the town, and was met by friends who, seeing him drenched and weary, cried out in surprise and pity for what he had been through. They had been warm and dry and safe all day, inside their houses, and here was he, exposed to all the awfulness of the weather, and tired after miles of tramping.

He made no reply to what they said. But, as he went on home, he thought to himself that it was they who needed pity. The storm, the glory, the wonder, the beauty, the soul-searching awfulness, whose great voices he had heard, whose immense power he had felt, all those hours he had spent when his spirit was uplifted and his body had splendidly struggled in the huge grip of elemental conditions, all these things had been lost to these people, snug inside their cramping walls.

"And they did not know how sorry I was for them," he ends.

There are, in all things, these contrasted methods of meeting life. What is happiness to the one is misery to the other. Muir was silent, because he knew that no amount of explaining could make the town people understand him. If they did understand, there would have been no need of words, there would have been no questions and exclamations. They must either share his happiness instinctively, or remain unconscious of it.

It is so with the expressions of art and the enjoyment of them. If some one says to you, "I have never been able to see anything in Isadora Duncan's dancing," there is mere stupidity in trying to tell them what you see in it. It isn't there for them, or Miss Duncan would have awakened it. So is it with a picture that has stirred you or a book that has opened gates of beauty and wisdom. If it has not been able to drag your neighbor out by its own splendid appeal, as the storm commanded Muir to its high comradeship, then how can any words of yours accomplish the thing?

Some such introduction as the above seems necessary in trying to review any book by Charles Marriott. Those whom he summons forth need no other call. They know their good fortune in having been at grips with him, and are willing to let it go at that. There's no manner of use trying to tell why they miss no chance to be with him. A book of his is an adventure of the mind, and those who miss this adventure can only be pitted.

Here, then, is another book by Marriott, perhaps the most remarkable he has written, though this, with "The Intruding Angel" and "Now" in mind, is a bold estimate. At any rate, it is one of his very best. Not only is the story of a strongly compelling character, with its slow piling up of incident, its steadily increasing tension, but the art, the wit, the exquisite touches by which, in a stabbing flash, you get a deep insight into the very substance of his men and women, these express the height of his power as a writer. There is humor in various forms, warm and still and bright and quick, and a marvelous subtle presentment of the relations between inner motive and outward show, whether these be conscious or unconscious.

It is difficult to speak of the story as a story without giving away more than would be fair for the reader. For though it is in no sense a book in which the plot is the important thing, yet the whole philosophy of the novel is intimately bound up in the manner of its telling. Possibly the following quotation may give a hint of this philosophy. The occasion is the taking of an X-ray photograph of a broken ankle, the ankle being the property of the supposed teller of the story:

"During his absence I had leisure to examine the thoughts which had passed rapidly through my mind as if they had been induced by the ray itself. I saw that they were concerned, mainly, with the fact of division. The power used upon me had been isolated from the reservoir of forces. The

violet spark and the golden glow were protests, vivid and mild, against interference. Reflection showed that all special potencies, not only the "rays" of recent discovery, but such material agents as the corrosive acids and high explosives, were obtained at the expense of unity; by the temporary, and sometimes forcible, withholding of something from its context. They did their mysterious work, and sometimes incalculable damage, by the effort, more or less violent, at reunion."

The story, naturally, concerns itself with human beings and human motives, not X-rays and explosives. But that quotation is a sort of scientific statement of the story, one side of a subject that is approached on all its sides before the book is ended.

The book begins in 1908 and ends in the Fall of 1914. To all intents and purposes it is confined to London and to a small group of persons. It has a love story of singular sweetness, though all that is usually put into a relation of love is left out. Anne is not so clear as she appears to be; she is more of a background, less of a realized woman than, with her effect of straightforward simplicity, you at first believe. In the end you feel that you have never quite got Anne, strongly as she grips you. You would feel the same about her if you met her in life. And here precisely is one of Marriott's strokes of genius; he gives you people as, if you were lucky enough, you would get them if you met them in the world, instead of in a book.

"Davenport" might, supposedly, be described as a study of the Christ in us. The thing which prudence, which "good business," which fear and selfishness, "every act and word of every private individual which denied for profit the brotherhood of man," seeks to stifle, to silence, to kill. This is all implied in the story, certainly. But there is more than this. In fact, your final reaction to the book, to all Marriott's books, is the conviction that they have a personal, a vital, effect on you. They everlastingly open your mind in so many directions, they put you in touch with all of yourself, to try to get at it. In the end, you don't care particularly about the story, interesting as it is, any more than you care particularly about the "stories" of your friends. It is they themselves that matter, the things they feel and think, and make you feel and think. As is said somewhere in the present book, "in real life, everything depends on feeling, and very little on facts."

## BRIDGE OF DESIRE

Bridge of Desire. By Warwick Deeping. McBride, Nast and Co. \$1.25 gold net.

Magnus Brough was an old man who in his youth had "gone the pace," as it is euphemistically called. Consequently—consequently, according to our author's view—he possessed great insight and was a most wise counselor. He was the first to notice that Martin Frensham, the eminent dramatist, was reaching "man's climacteric . . . sort of recrudescence of one's hot and adventurous youth" before even Martin's devoted wife Nella had become fully conscious of the restlessness which so rapidly grew upon him. It was just at this time, of course, that Judith Riddiger put in an appearance. She was a woman who "sought life with the fierceness of a hungry leopardess," and she speedily made up her mind that Frensham was a part of her destined prey. And what she wanted she got. In a manner which was the very acme of cowardice and caddishness Frensham deserted his wife and went off with Judith, only to grow weary of her, find his social position extremely unpleasant, and return to Nella.

But Frensham, again according to our author, was not to blame. Nature—that most convenient scapegoat—had made him "temporarily blind" and visited him with "sex-madness." So Nella, being a truly noble and "understanding" woman beside whom patient Griselda was nothing short of a virago, concealed Frensham's disloyalty and general contemptibility as well as she could, and waited for him to come back to her; after which they lived happily forever more. Some of the minor characters in the book are fairly well done, but the principals seem to belong to fiction rather than to real life.

## THE GOLD TRAIL

The Gold Trail. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. New York: The John Lane Company. \$1.30 gold.

Human nature loves a hidden treasure as much as it does a ghost, and there is nothing which will quite so completely beguile it as a tale about either one. While a little less terrifyingly thrilling, the treasure-finding tale is perhaps more satisfying, since it gratifies that longing of man, ever since he was condemned to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, to elude the condition and get his bread, well buttered and jammed, handed to him on a gold plate. It is even more satisfactory if he can get it by means of far voyages and hair-raising adventures and weird experiences. And so the three men in Mr. Stacpoole's absorbing yarn can be dismissed at the end of the book with the surety that they will thoroughly enjoy their golden hoard, which has cost them some hard work, but has given them, in its search, some rare adventures and some heart-gripping moments. These the reader will enjoy to the full, for Mr. Stacpoole has written, as he always does, a fine, fascinating tale.

It is about a ship that, full of specie, half a million pounds in coin, making nearly seven tons of gold, fifteen years before the story begins, had been burned and sunk in the upper reaches of a river in New Guinea. Why and how that had been done makes, by itself, a first-class yarn of daring and deviltry which the reader hears early in the book. It is well told, too, by the disreputable Macquart, whose acquaintance the reader makes on the first page and quickly agrees with the author that he is "walking romance," however "daring and predatory" may be his character. Mr. Stacpoole makes him an interesting and engaging reprobate, but hardly less so than that other any very different kind of reprobate, his Nemesis, Captain Hull, who swoops down upon him so unexpectedly and insists upon being taken along. The reader has all the pleasure of watching them trying to get the better of each other, in speech and plan and deed, as they sail in their fifty-foot yawl across the tropic sea from Sydney to New Guinea and up the river and adventure into the depths of the tropic forest. Another danger for Macquart lurked in that tropical forest, a danger to which, being a white man, he gave too little thought. For a native woman, head of the dwindling tribe of Sea Dyaks who lived there, had waited many years for vengeance upon him.

Mr. Stacpoole has worked out for his story a complicated plot, and woven its varied threads together with cunning, setting over against one another motives of human desire of varied sorts so that sometimes their influences combine to hasten the action and sometimes oppose to delay and complicate it. As always, he writes extremely well, with color and the flavor of a characteristic touch. Every now and then he turns a neat and epigrammatic phrase, as when he says of one of his characters that he "was a man of imagination with an instinct for adventure, but no stomach for it," and when he speaks of the river "flowing in stereoscopic stillness" from the mysterious land beyond. The narrative is brisk, with many colorful pictures, notably an account of a fight between a centipede and a scorpion, of the life and scenes in New Guinea, so living and appealing that they halt the reader for their enjoyment as he hastens after the treasure.

## CLERICAL COLLOQUIES

Clerical Colloquies. By Arthur Barry O'Neill, C. S. C. Notre Dame, Ind., University Press.

In the lives of the clergy of the Church of England, Anthony Trollope found material for novels that continue to find a small but enthusiastic company of admirers. The same class of society supplied George Eliot with her poignant "Scenes of Clerical Life." More recently, Canon Sheehan's art revealed the pathos and humor of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. But the American clergy have seldom figured in fiction, and this gives the charm of novelty to "Clerical Colloquies," by Arthur Barry O'Neill, C. S. C. Not that the book is a novel—it is a collection of essays on sacerdotal subjects, some of which, as "The Priest a Gentleman," "Spiritual Outings," and "The Violet Stole" are of high literary merit as well as of practical value. But for the laity the book's chief appeal is to be found in such vivacious and entertaining dialogues "At the Clerical Club" and "Father Tom Says Dry Mass"—in which the informal conversations of the clergy on subjects special and general are set forth with genuine realism and delightful humor. Special mention must also be made of the essay on "Clerical Wit and Humor," in which even the unsympathetic reader must find food for mirth. The author's touch is so light and sure, his knowledge so comprehensive, and his style so charming that it is to be hoped that he will further develop some of the themes in this book and put his cross-sections of clerical life into the form of short stories and novels. He may become the Canon Sheehan of America.

## THE GERMAN

The Nemesis of Docility. A Study of German Character. By Edmund Holmes. Constable. 4s. 6d. net.

(Reviewed By The London Times.) What Mr. Holmes calls "The Nemesis of Docility" is a study of German character, the latest investigation into the psychology of nations, one of the many attempts to find the central impulse, the dominant trait of character, of an entire people. Such psychology is an uncertain science, yielding very different results to different inquirers. M. Muret has lately written a book upon much the same subject, and he is struck, not so much by Teutonic docility, the attribute which impresses Mr. Holmes, as by the pride of the nation: pride as to its history, as to its race, as to its literary and scientific achievements, as to its military superiority, its industrial and political organization, its moral worth, and generally as to its place, past and present, in the world. Both inquirers may be right; towards the outer world German proudly poses as the chosen people, but at home she is submissive to her rulers to the verge of servility. And what is also true is that her national character has changed. We need not go back to the dicta of Tacitus or Froissart. Every competent observer must admit that there has been a remarkable transformation dating from about 1870. The old ideals of the Germany of Goethe and Schiller have been cast aside; the idols which

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their fathers of this generation worshipped have been shattered; the homely virtues which they, not without reason, claimed to possess are deemed old-fashioned. Who knows whether another change may not be at hand.

To explain fully this "docility" (not, he admits, a very happy word), this "readiness to obey for the sake of obeying, avidity for commands and instruction, reluctance to accept responsibility or exercise initiative, inability to react against the pressure of autocratic authority," it would be necessary to examine also the prevalence of philosophical ideals hostile to elasticity and individuality. "The Nemesis of Docility" is one view of the Nemesis of an evil philosophy. The youth of Germany has fed too much upon poisonous meats supplied to them by their teachers, not in the barracks only, but in lecture rooms; not merely in military circles, but in academic, the spirit which Mr. Holmes analyzes has been at work.

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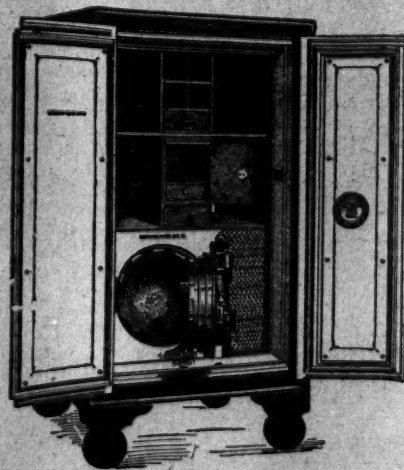
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## HONORS ARE EASY WITH SHANGHAI BATH CLUBS

### Internationals Win Team Race, Rowing Club Victors At Water Polo

Last evening's gala at the Rowing Club was exceptionally well attended, owing to the fact that the International Swimming Club were billed to play the home team at water polo and also to enter a team race against them. The visitors won the team race very easily, but were defeated in the best game of water polo seen here this season, by 3 goals to one.

The following are the results of the competitions:  
Three Lengths (Handicap):  
A. A. Martin ..... 20 secs. .... 1  
E. A. Brodie ..... scratch ..... 2  
B. G. Wilson ..... 12 secs. .... 3  
E. T. Nash ..... 6 secs. .... 0  
Time: 36 secs.

An exhibition of diving was next given by members of both clubs. Flying Squadron Team Race:—The Rowing Club (J. L. Cowan, F. S. Ward, L. Bertie, B. G. Wilson and E. A. Brodie) were rather easily defeated by the S.I.S.C. (L. Encarnacao, I. L. Berthet, F. Remedios, C. Encarnacao and E. Mearns).

Water Polo:—S.I.S.C.—L. P. Quincey; W. Jones and W. F. Hamlin; I. A. Macdonald; L. Encarnacao, C. Encarnacao and I. L. Berthet.

S.R.C.—E. G. Barnes; D. H. Cooke and H. N. Olsen; R. W. MacCabe; E. A. Brodie, E. McIntyre and F. S. Ward.

The visitors elected to defend the deep end during the first half. Ward scored early in the game for the home team, but C. Encarnacao equalised and at half-time the score was:—S. I. C. 1 goal; S. I. S. C. 1 goal.

In the second moiety, the home-sters attacked continuously and Brodie and McIntyre scored one goal each. The S.I.S.C., though they made strenuous efforts, were unable to break through the wonderful defence and the final score was: S. R. C. 3 goals; S. I. S. C. 1 goal.  
Mr. N. G. Beale made a most acceptable referee.

### Cricket

#### Powhattan Beat S. C. C. II.

In an evening match on Tuesday and yesterday, on the S. C. C. ground, the Powhattan Club secured a very easy victory over the home club's second string. The S. C. C. had first knock and ran up 131.

Thanks mainly to the fine play of J. J. Ellis, six wickets sufficed yesterday for the visitors to pass the score and, when stumps were drawn, the board registered 139, with five men still to bat.

The scores follow:

S. C. C.			
E. G. Tait, b. Johnston	8		
C. E. M. Thomson, b. Johnston	9		
W. J. Monk, b. Johnston	1		
R. Grimshaw, c. Boyling, b. Daniels	3		
W. K. Stanion, b. Daniels	0		
F. H. Pentycross, c. Foster, b. Johnston	0		
P. T. Hollander, not out	43		
D. H. Cooke, st. Leslie, b. Johnston	12		
J. Cockin, c. Boyling, b. Ellis	0		
C. Lowe, c. Ellis, b. Johnston	4		
A. Player, run out	34		
Extras	13		

Total			
131			
Bowling Analysis			
	O.	M.	R.
A. J. Daniels	7	45	2
E. W. Johnston	10	2	27
J. J. Ellis	4	14	5
H. Langley	4	2	1
W. C. Foster	1	11	—

Powhattan			
H. Langley, b. Grimshaw	18		
W. E. Anderson, b. Grimshaw	2		
J. J. Ellis, b. Grimshaw	52		
A. H. Leslie, c. Hollander, b. Grimshaw	7		
R. W. Johnston, b. Monk	30		
A. J. Daniels, b. Hollander	21		
W. C. Foster, not out	2		
H. E. Brewer, not out	0		
E. F. Thorpe, did not bat	—		
L. H. Stewart, did not bat	—		
H. G. Boyling, did not bat	—		
Extras	17		

Total			
139			
Bowling Analysis			
	O.	M.	R.
F. H. Pentycross	5	22	—
R. Grimshaw	3	54	4
W. J. Monk	6	1	33
P. T. Hollander	3	13	1

### S.R.A. COMPETITIONS

Members of the Shanghai Rifle Association are reminded that the Monthly Competition, and also the Special Long Range Competition will be held at the Rifle Range on Friday, August 18, between the hours of 6 and 8.30 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. The ranges will be 500 and 900 yards.

As the forthcoming Shanghai Championship competition will include these ranges residents who are eligible and who wish to enter for this latter competition are urged to take this occasion for practice.

### Yacht Race Off

The third harbor race, fixed by the Shanghai Yacht Club for today, has been postponed. Instead, a sailing sampan race has been arranged over the same course. Three boats of the Midget Club and three from the Yacht Club will start this afternoon, off the Public Gardens and will sail once round the course.

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS.  
WATCHING A DIRECTOR  
TRY TO REHEARSE A GANG  
OF STAR PERFORMERS FOR  
A  
BIG CHARITY SHOW

### Sports Correspondence

#### Suggests British Ball Team

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Now that one Britisher has entered on baseball argument in your columns, it has removed my bashfulness. It has always seemed to me that the thing wanting in baseball here is competition. The team from the biggest American warship in port nearly always is supreme and, after a time, all-Shanghai appears to lose hope of ever beating it. Beyond that, there is no competition except between two teams raised within the club, which scarcely ranks in such an exciting stage as a contest between distinct organisations.

The middle of this season has seen the appearance of a team of Honoluluans, which is doing quite well. Although it may not be generally known, the Customs, coached by one or two old ball players in the service and a couple of ex-sailors who have recently joined, are endeavoring to get a team together and quite likely will have a fair one by next season. I believe there is also a Japanese Club somewhere.

Here is the beginning of quite a good league. Why not add to it a British team? The visitors stand at the race course, for every game, is tenanted in the main by Britishers, which shows that interest is not lacking. The exhibition of batting especially—given at the recent Cricket-Baseball game shows that cricketers will not have to spend a long apprenticeship to learn how to play.

Furthermore, I personally am acquainted with quite a number of Australians, Canadians and men from Great Britain who have spent some time in the States, with actual experience of baseball. It is too late for this year, perhaps, actually to enter 'into competition, but could not these men get together, end up the summer

with some practice and come out next year with a properly organised club?

Think how Shanghai would buck up if they happened to lose a league game to a British team! And how the Britishers would strive to maintain supremacy at their cousins' particular sport! We cannot all play cricket, tennis is not in general favor at the hours baseball is played and it seems to me there is good argument for a British baseball team.

If some Britisher who knows the ropes will set the business going, I, for one, am willing to try what I can do out of the stands. Yours etc.

SHINTY.

### Lawn Bowls

#### S. I. B. C. v. Junior Golf Club

This match will take place at Hongkong Park on Saturday, commencing at 4 p.m.

The following will represent the S. I. B. C.:

L. Evans, C. M. Bain, E. Hunter and W. N. C. Allen.  
A. D. Bell, O. Crews-Read, J. C. Macdonald and J. T. Disseldurf.  
G. L. Campbell, R. A. Lawson, H. H. Fowler and F. L. Marshall.  
G. H. Phillips, H. B. Stewart, S. Hammond and Albert Taylor.

### Lawn Tennis

#### S. C. C. v. Public School Old Boys

This match will be played on Sunday, at 5 p.m., on the S. C. C. courts. Best of 3 sets.

The following will represent the S. C. C.:

A. J. Grant and R. H. C. Godwin.  
G. A. Thomson and D. Klein.  
A. H. Leslie and C. E. M. Thomson.  
C. C. Graham and J. Tiffin.  
B. L. Cheetham and C. S. Cheetham.

### Shipping Bulletins

The C.M.S. Kiangteen, bound for Ningpo, re-entered port yesterday for the second time this week. She left Shanghai on Tuesday night, but proceeded as far as Knoll Buoy, where, on account of the typhoon, she anchored, and later on came back to Shanghai. The typhoon, it is thought, is approaching the Southern Sea.

On the river yesterday, several sampans were to be seen firing crackers into the river, and beating on a drum, making a terrible din. This was supposed to be the means of frightening the water devil so that there would be good weather instead of the expected typhoon. It was also noticeable that all the smaller yachts, usually anchored near the Bund, were moved to a safer anchorage.

The S.S. Ecuador, the first of the new Pacific Mail steamers, will leave San Francisco on August 19, and should reach Hongkong approximately on September 20.

We learn that owing to shortage of officers in the Japanese mercantile marine, the Japanese govern-

ment is recalling all officers on board Japanese ships in foreign service. In consequence of this, the Chingkee Co., Chefoo, which runs several steamers between North China ports, having Chefoo as the base of operations, under the Chinese flag, but mostly manned by Japanese officers, have been compelled to engage other foreign officers as soon as the Japanese officers' contracts expired.

It is reported that there is a considerable drop of the Liao River. About 100 junks are lying idle at Sankiangou, and cannot earn money enough for their maintenance.

### Shipping Transfers

Mr. S. Vaughan, from shore has gone 3rd engineer on the Hsinlung.

Mr. F. S. Hall, 3rd engineer on the Hsinlung has gone same rank on the Toonam.

Mr. R. Davidson, 2nd engineer on the Kiangyue is on short leave.

Mr. J. Adam, 2nd engineer on the Feiching has gone same rank on the Kiangyue.

Mr. J. W. Cotter, 2nd officer on the Irene, has resigned.

Mr. L. Goode, from shore has gone 2nd officer on the Irene.

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commercial relations between British-American Manufacturers and the huge Szechuen market. They give information re Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan gratuitously to Merchants and Manufacturers desiring to establish business relations in these provinces.

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The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.

The Non-forfeiture Plan has been in force with the Sun Life of Canada for a number of years, and has been instrumental in preventing the lapsing of very many policies.

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## The China Press

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## WEATHER

The typhoon of the Eastern Sea continues recurring and slowly moving towards Japan. Rough weather between Shanghai and Nagasaki.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 17, 1916

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Lloyd George As War Secretary  
(New York World)

ON Lord Kitchener's death it was immediately foreseen that the services of David Lloyd George would probably be requisitioned as Secretary of State for War. His practical business capacity, his initiative and energy, his faculty of imparting to others his own zeal for work, and the hold he had gained on the popular confidence, all designated him as the man for the post.

Beginning with "the contemptible little army of Sir John French," Kitchener built up and organized a volunteer army of nearly 5,000,000. Working by his side as Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George speeded up British workmen and employers, took under state control over 4,000 munition plants and turned Great Britain's industrial resources to the rescue of the army.

No task is too great for him to attack. When he left the Treasury to become Minister of Munitions he proved himself the most potent personal force in British politics. He first faced opposition in the trade unions. In South Wales, where 200,000 coal-miners went on strike, he told them that "every pit is a trench, every workshop is a rampart, every yard which can turn out munitions of war is a fortress." They went back to work; the mine-owners were forced to give up part of their war profits. The Conciliator in Chief, as Lloyd George has been called, prevailed. After the Dublin uprising, to his hands also was committed the delicate problem of effecting a settlement of the Irish question.

It is only a few years since Lloyd George was the best hated man in all England. In the campaign over the "People's Budget," which he had fathered as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was called a robber and a thief and a little Welsh attorney. The Duke of Beaufort, in a speech to his tenants, said that he would like to "see Lloyd George in the middle of twenty couple of hounds." In praise of the same man a Conservative leader now declares: "The Coalition may get on or get out. But England in England is a one-man show today—and that man is Lloyd George."

Canada's Forty-Ninth Birthday  
(New York Times)

CANADA has been celebrating her forty-ninth birthday, but in a sober and restrained way as befits the momentous time.

Since the birth of the Dominion in 1867, the number of big things she has accomplished make a long list. A few of them may be briefly enumerated: The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, with the greatest single lock in the world; an irrigation dam 7,000 feet long at Bassano, Alberta; the largest railway tunnel in America at the Rogers Pass, now nearing completion; the largest single-span bridge in the world, now building at Quebec; the new \$60,000,000 Welland Canal; the great harbor works at St. John and Halifax; a railway mileage of 2.75 miles per head, ranking in total mileage after the United States, Russia, Germany and India; an area equal to thirty United Kingdoms, eighteen Germanys, or eighteen times the size of France.

Perhaps the most astonishing thing is that her population has not grown in proportion to the energy Canada has displayed. In 1867 it was 3,373,594. In 1911 it was 7,206,643, and it is now estimated at 8,075,000. At this rate of increase, at the end of her first century Canada would have a population of only about 20,000,000.

## Cold Light

(New York Sun)

IF M. Dussaud has succeeded in producing cold light he has raised mankind in this particular to the level of the glow worm and the lightning bug. These attractive creatures produce their illumination without heat; man has never been able to equal them in this respect, though engineers of the highest attainments have studied the problem, the solution of which would result in a conservation of energy in a degree difficult to estimate. Mr. Hutchinson

## The Channel Tunnel Problem

## Effect Of The War

By H. W. Wilson  
(Daily Mail)

When last the question was considered by the British Government nine years ago the military objections to the Channel Tunnel were very rightly allowed to prevail over the strong commercial arguments in its favor. But since 1907 we have seen such revolutions that a century might have passed.

On the eve of the war The Times Military Correspondent, after a masterly analysis of the arguments for and against the tunnel, declared that "the military objections would be mitigated, if not entirely removed, could we count upon the presence in this country of a national Army, sufficiently numerous and adequately trained." Now the national Army is here. It exists.

The old proverb, "Once bitten, twice shy," applies, for never again will the nation consent to return to the so-called voluntary system, born by compromise out of shirking. All the fear of a sudden treacherous blow in profound peace, by which an enemy might gain possession of the British mouth of the tunnel and pour men over to destroy an unarmed people has consequently passed away.

So long as we had no Army instantly available beyond the tiny force of Regulars which saved this country by saving Calais and Ypres in 1914, it would have been an act of folly to permit the tunnel to be made. Yet, even before the war, clear-headed soldiers, such as Lord Sydenham, were convinced that the danger was much exaggerated, and that with reasonable measures of precaution, such as any military engineer could indicate, the tunnel would be safe from a national standpoint. Those who have seen what a few machine guns behind barbed wire in properly constructed works can do—how completely they can stop large armies until overwhelming artillery is brought up—will agree that recent experience has entirely vindicated Lord Sydenham's view. But until the experiment was tried in actual war on flesh and blood we could not know he was right.

## Meaning of Fight for Calais

The German push for Calais early in the war, defeated with difficulty in two of the most furious battles which the British Army has ever fought, was probably designed with a double object in view—to secure a good naval base on the Channel and a point whence, with the enormous range of present-day artillery, the British coast could be bombarded; and also to capture the point at which the tunnel would have emerged on French soil. It is notorious that the Pan-Germans, who have always greatly influenced German military policy, had made up their minds to take the French coast down to the mouth of the Somme. They have not taken it, and they never will take it, so that the ground is clear for Great Britain and France when they decide to act.

The growth in the range of artillery on the whole favors the building of the tunnel. As guns now exist capable of firing across the Straits of Dover, and as the range and power of artillery will certainly increase, we should be able, if we so desired, to carry out a long range bombardment of the entrance and approach to the tunnel on the Continental side. This would be a further very grave hindrance to the use of it for attack on us.

Another great change which has affected the whole problem is the development of aircraft. Down to 1907 no living man had done more with an aeroplane than hop off the ground—excepting the Wrights, of whose work nothing was then known in Europe or even in their own country. Great Britain, therefore, still retained her insularity and had not to fear attack except by sea. But when M. Bleriot crossed the Channel and won The Daily Mail £1,000 prize, the spell was broken, and one of the strongest arguments against the tunnel lost its value.

A fourth change is in some ways even more far-reaching. It is the development of submarines and the menace which they exact against our very existence. Before the war it was suspected, but not certainly known,

that Germany would attack and sink unarmed ships and that neutrals would permit such conduct on her part. All doubt on that head has now been removed by actual experience. Fortunately the enemy had only a limited number of submarines and a still more limited number of skilled submarine officers when the war opened, but, even so, he inflicted grave loss on our merchant service and caused no little embarrassment.

## Blockade Perils

Had the Germans begun the war with 150 submarines of medium size and another 150 large, sea-keeping vessels of great range they could have attacked us in every sea and enforced something like a real blockade, especially if they had possessed an abundant and well-trained submarine personnel. This peril is one with which we shall certainly have to reckon in future unless we inflict so complete a defeat as to prevent Germany from retaining her Navy and from hereafter building submarines. We shall have to be ready to meet the attack not of 30 but of 500 or 1,000 submarines.

If we had a line of communication with France secure against torpedo attack a submarine campaign could never starve us or deprive us of raw material. Half our food comes through the Mediterranean, and wheat and meat from Australia could be transported through France, if proper arrangements were made and if the tunnel was built of sufficient size to carry a large traffic. The Navy would be spared the troublesome work of watching the Straits of Dover and would be free for action on the wide seas.

The tunnel would give this country and its railways all the high-class passenger traffic from the Continent to the United States and also a large express goods traffic. There would be nothing to prevent non-stop trains from being run between London and Paris, as in another ten years electric traction will probably have been adopted on the lines between the two capitals. The Customs examination would be carried out in the train as in most trains de luxe before the war. With the small difference of gauge between British and French lines, and with the marked difference of loading gauge, the engineers are prepared to deal. These points have been very thoroughly considered.

The construction of a tunnel would give Liverpool the superiority in the competition with Hamburg, which was growing fiercer with each year before the war. Geographically Liverpool has immense advantages and less much nearer to the United States. But so long as the Channel passage has to be faced, with the risk of bad weather and intense discomfort, people on the Continent will prefer Hamburg, where, though the voyage is longer, they have their berth and comfortable accommodation all the way. If they had not to quit the sleeping-car between Milan and Liverpool it would be quite another matter.

Those who before the war have stood in some great Continental junction such as Bale or Munich or Cologne and watched the international trains pass through will understand how great would be the traffic which would quickly converge on London. It would very speedily compel the re-building of the South-Eastern system, but this would not be a great calamity. If the State is ever to make an experiment in railway construction and operation it might be here, in the case of the Channel Tunnel and the lines leading to it. For the tunnel is coming—of that there can be no doubt—and it should be begun the moment the close of the war sets free the necessary labor.

## Very Thorough

A strange man had been sent to polish the floors. His manner was anything but energetic, and the lady feared he would not polish them properly. "Are you quite sure that you understand the work?" she inquired. His indignation was tremendous. "You know Colonel B's folks, next door but one?" he said. "Well, I refer you to them. On the polished floor of their dining room five persons broke their legs last Winter and a lady slipped clear down the grand staircase. I polished all their floors!"

It. The light of these interesting fellow citizens is produced practically without heat, as is the luminosity of the familiar lantern carriers who may be seen on the lawn at night. But the method by which they generate their illuminant is a mystery.

M. Dussaud wears a good reputation, earned by his achievements in engineering. We hope the announcement made in his behalf is justified by his discoveries. It is humiliating to confess that an untutored lightning bug, without scientific or technical training, surpasses man in the field of applied physics.

## Sir Gilbert Murray Tells of Oxford in War Time

Regius Professor of Greek, Describes Strange Scenes; Explains Difference Between English and German Scholarship; Christ Church Now An Aviation School

By Joyce Kilmer

"On the whole," said Sir Gilbert Murray, "I think that the English scholars have shown up well in the war."

The Regius Professor of Greek at the University of Oxford, known even to readers of unacademic tastes by his English verse translations of the Greek drama, is in America to conduct a conference on the classics at the Summer Session of Columbia University. I asked him to tell something of the scholars of England, and the way in which they were adjusting themselves to the new conditions brought about by the war.

Now, Sir Gilbert Murray is peculiarly qualified to talk on this subject. For in addition to continuing his lectures as Regius Professor of Greek and his extensive classical researches, he has been since the beginning of the war active in special Government work. In the British War Office he is listed as Sergeant G. G. A. Murray, No. 123, First Battalion, Oxfordshire Volunteer Regiment.

"The English universities," he said, "have responded to the call in a way that has earned them the highest commendation. Of course, the war has brought about the most extraordinary changes. As teaching bodies, Oxford and Cambridge are almost annihilated."

"Take the student body at Oxford, for example—you may say that practically all the students have gone to the front. We have left the Rhodes scholars, the Indians, and a very few invalids. And that is all."

"Christ Church is now an aviation school. Balliol and New College have been made into war colleges—men who have seen active service at the front are finishing their education as officers there, and the colleges are in charge of the War Department. Somerville College, which is one of the biggest women's colleges in the country, is a military hospital."

"But the students are not the only members of the universities whom the war has taken away. All the younger dons have gone to the front, and the older dons are working in the Government offices. Hitherto I have managed to do all my regulation lectures, but I have permission from the university authorities to give them up whenever it is necessary. Of course, I am doing special Government work, too."

"The women dons, the dons of the women's colleges, are proving very useful to the Government. They are employed in the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, &c., and especially in munition work. Many of them are acting as welfare superintendents in the munition factories, doing work half of which is organizing and half of which might be called mothering."

"I do not think there is any doubt," Sir Gilbert continued, "that the scholars of England are showing up well. I happen to have heard great admiration expressed by someone high in authority for the work done for the Government by two of our dons. One of them is an erudite and accomplished Greek scholar. The other is a textual critic of a rather minute habit of mind—the exact, almost inhuman type of scholar, one would say. But in the Government offices they seem actually to love him!"

"The young tutors at the universities have been found useful by the Government in a very special sort of work. They are used in what is known as Conciliation work. They conduct negotiations between the Government and discontented munition workers. Their habit of friendly discipline makes them tremendously useful in this sort of delicate diplomatic work."

"The British universities have not been stopped by the war. The current of their energy flows on. It is as strong as ever, but it has been turned away from scholarship toward that sort of constructive work which the country most needs. We are rather proud to have demonstrated that we are not dried-up pedants, but men."

"Do you think, then," I asked, "that the war has shown that the English scholar is different from any other sort of European scholar—from the German scholar, for instance?"

Sir Gilbert smiled and stroked his gray mustache. "I think," he said, "that the English scholar has always been a man of a different type from the German scholar. I have devoted some thought to this subject, and once wrote a monograph in which I dealt with it in some detail. Perhaps I can best express the difference between English and German scholarship by saying that the German scholars are professionals and the English scholars are amateurs. There is much to be said for the professional, there is much to be said for the amateur."

"Germany is a country of specialists. In Germany there is more devotion to scholarship, and more loss of propor-

tion. More people are willing to spend their lives in narrow and absorbed pursuit of some object which, viewed in cold blood, possesses no very great importance and no particular illumination or beauty. In England there is more humanity, more interest in life, more common sense, and, as an almost inevitable consequence, less one-sided devotion and less industry."

"In sheer, straightforward, professional erudition Germany easily leads the way. And the more professional the work is—the more it depends on labor, method, and organization—the more absolute and incontestable is her lead. It is Germany which publishes the Corpus of Greek Inscriptions and the Corpus of Latin Inscriptions."

"Germany has undertaken the great Latin Thesaurus and the great Greek Lexicon. In Greek grammar the four volumes of Kühner-Blass and Kühner-Gerth are without rivals in any other language. Pauly-Wissowa's 'Real Encyclopädie' is the greatest classical encyclopedia, Roscher's 'Ausführliches Lexikon' is the greatest dictionary of mythology. And I know of no manual of Greek or Roman religion so comprehensive as the volumes of Iwan Müller's 'Handbuch,' by Gruppe and Wissowa."

"In the great works of collection, too, the Germans have the lead. The work of Diels, von Arnim, Usener, Sudhaus, Karl Müller, the Teubners, and Lietzmann is of great importance. And in periodical literature and the small dissertations the German lead is enormous. I should judge that the bulk of specialist journals and magazines must be fully ten times as great in Germany as in England, and that of tracts and dissertations even more disproportionate."

"This being the case—all this credit being given to German scholarship—nevertheless remains that there is something to be said for English scholarship, and for a certain kind of superiority in English scholarship over German scholarship. The point which I wish to make is this, that if instead of looking merely at the effectiveness of a book we try to estimate some quality in the mind of the writer, the comparison will come out in a very different way. The quality in question may be some form of what in England is called 'scholarship,' it may be something much wider."

"For instance, I have said that the best Greek grammar is that of Kühner-Blass-Gerth. But if one wanted guidance on some very delicate point of Greek usage, and was looking for some one with a subtle flair and feeling for the language, there are at least two Americans and certain English people whom I would consult in preference to any German scholar."

"Who are the two Americans, Sir Gilbert?" I asked.

"I think at once of three," he answered; "Basil Gildersleeve, Paul Shorey, and Weir Smythe."

"Where a thing can be ascertained and proved," he continued, "and the instances counted, I go to the Germans; where it is a question of feeling, I do not go to the Germans. 'This difference goes along with a great difference in method. In England we write Greek and Latin, both prose and verse. In Germany the best scholars have a great command of fluent Latin, and often can speak it without hesitation. But otherwise they are not good at composition. I have had undergraduate pupils who wrote better Greek prose and incomparably better Greek verse than any German known to me, with perhaps two exceptions."

"Germans do not write Greek verses; they write books on Greek 'Metrik.' They aim more at knowing; they are feeling and understanding. They are professionals, as I said; we are amateurs."

"I know of nothing which more admirably illustrates the English attitude of mind toward the classics than such an institution as the Greek and Latin verse competition which forms a regular feature of The Westminster Gazette. The people who go in for this competition are by no means all of them dons and schoolmasters. Elderly K. C.s go in and win prizes, and Indian civilians and people of all sorts of unacademic pursuits. It goes to show that scholarship with us is an art rather than a science, though, of course, like other arts, it has its scientific basis. It is even expected to form an integral part of character; it helps to make a scholar and a gentleman. And, if one tries to analyze that old-fashioned phrase, assuredly the scholar is one who feels certain beauties and delicacies, not merely one who knows many recondite facts."

"We may put the same distinction from another point of view. Both Germany and England use classical study mainly as a general foundation

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

W. G. Rose—Every doggerel has its day.

General Joffre—Democracies do not want war.

Dr. Ning Pong-chew—China needs Colonel Roosevelt.

Vice President Marshall—I am willing to be a colonel.

Mary Garden—I love Theodore Roosevelt. He is so big and brave and noble.

James Huneker—I'm one of the few who haven't written a poem on Shakespeare.

Admiral Dewey—The battleship is now and always has been the bulwark of our naval strength.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page—Italy is doing her full part in the European struggle.

Governor Whitman—I do not believe that Christianity is committed to any dogma of pacifism.

David Lloyd George—No nation has reached the moral heights of moral grandeur of France during the war.

Congressman Gardner—We Americans have been sitting like a set of overfed drowagers in the best seats of the opera.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge—Universal military training is the only way to rank the hyphen out of America.

Theodore Roosevelt—The average doctor's wife has more time for the performance of political duties than the average doctor himself.

Samuel Gompers—in the last 12 years wages, hours of employment and conditions of labor have improved in the United States beyond any other period of any people in the history of the world.

Secretary Lansing—if I were asked what was the chief cause of the new conditions and changing methods of land and naval warfare I would unhesitatingly answer the invention of the internal combustion engine.

The Duke of Manchester—I believe that the energy expended by a society woman in society in one year is enough to lift Buckingham Palace nine and a quarter inches off the ground and hold it there for 43 seconds.

Professor Henry W. Farnham—Whoever takes a broad view of the history of the seas during the past half century must be profoundly impressed by two shocking facts. One is the wonderful progress made by man in his domination of nature. The other is the lack of progress made by man in governing himself.

## Gas Engines

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HIGHEST grade. Simplest design. Easiest operated. 1 to 4-cylinder designs. 2 to 30 H.P. Standard and heavy duty types.

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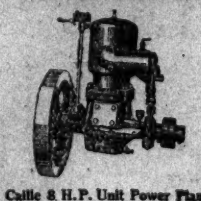
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"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

### Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, table-spoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six people unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

**Pineapple-rhubarb Dumplings**  
2 cups flour.  
4 teaspoonfuls baking powder.  
1/2 teaspoonful salt.  
1-3 cupful shortening.  
1/2 to 3/4 cupful milk.  
1/2 cupful halved raisins.  
Sugar.  
2 tablespoonfuls butter.

Sift together the flour, the baking-powder, and salt. Rub in the shortening, and gradually add milk, to make the dough as stiff as for baking-powder biscuit. Turn out on a floured board, knead slightly, roll out to one-fourth inch thickness, and cut into four-inch squares. On each piece put two tablespoonfuls of rhubarb, two of the pineapple, a few raisins, a tablespoonful of sugar and bit of butter. Fold the dough over the fruit, pressing the edges together, and bake thirty minutes in a modern oven. Serve with pineapple or foamy sauce. Equal parts of strawberries and rhubarb, with no raisins, may be used if desired.

**Chicken Tamales**  
1 (3-pound) chicken cooked and chopped.  
1 red pepper, chopped fine.

1/2 cupful seeded raisins.  
1/2 cupful chopped, stuffed olives.  
About 2 1/2 cupfuls cornmeal.  
About two cupfuls boiling water.  
2 teaspoonfuls salt.  
1 teaspoonful onion juice.  
Cayenne or chilli powder to make hot.  
4 hard cooked eggs, minced corn husks.

**Chicken stock**  
Mix together the chicken, pepper, raisins and olives, and stir to a stiff paste with the cornmeal and water. Season, and let cook over the fire for ten minutes, adding more water if the mixture is too stiff. Then beat in the eggs and when cool form into rolls. In the meantime, cut the inner corn husks into pieces six inches long, wash in boiling water, and pull them straight and smooth. Put a roll on each one, tie securely at the ends to assist in retaining the shape, drop into boiling, well-seasoned chicken stock, and cook for an hour.

**The Acme of Popularity**  
"Is this a popular song?" asked a young woman of the assistant in a music store, holding up a sheet of music. "Well, no, miss," said the salesman, assuming a judicial air, "I can't say it is as yet. Of course, lots of people are singing it, and everybody likes it, but nobody's got tired enough of it yet for it to be what you call a popular song, miss!"

The Hire Car Service of the  
Central Garage Co., Ltd.  
is best  
Phone 3809  
\$4.00 per hour

### Russian Toffee

One teacup sugar, one teaspoon sirup, three ounces butter, one tin condensed milk, one teaspoon essence of vanilla.

Put the sugar, sirup and butter into an iron saucepan, stir till it boils, remove from fire and add milk. Boil for 20 minutes over a slow fire, stirring all the time. Add vanilla essence and pour on a buttered tin. Before it becomes quite hard, cut into square inches.

### Chop Suey

Two cups of boiled rice, one cup of onions, fried until brown, one cup of celery cut fine and boiled in a little water, one cup of fried mushrooms. Season with salt and pepper. Add one cup of thin brown sauce, and cool all together ten minutes. Serve on toast. Another way of serving it is to make the sauce separately from the rice, and pour over individual bowls of rice at the table.

### Improved Currants

To improve the flavor of currants or sukana raisins which are to be used in cakes or puddings, place them in a bowl, pour boiling water over them, and leave them to soak all night. The fruit swells to twice its former size. It should be drained from the water and dried in the oven before being added to the other ingredients.



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Optician

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and  
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in  
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.  
38, Nanking Road

### A Sink Protector

To keep the sink from clogging with waste matter, get a large piece of wire window screening, paint it white, varnish it, and lay a square of it in the bottom of the sink, cut to fit. A tin-smith can bind the edges smoothly. This screen collects all the scraps, and can be quickly lifted out, scraped off, washed, and put back in place.

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CLEANING AND  
DYEING WORKS**  
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**F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD**  
(Opposite the Race Course)  
Carpets beaten by electric motor  
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Messrs A. de Luze et Fils, Bordeaux.

<b>Sherries</b>			
One star demi sec.....	at \$2.00	per quart bottle	
Two stars demi sec.....	2.50	"	"
Amontillado dry pale.....	3.25	"	"
M. P. demi doux.....	3.50	"	"
XXX Extra gout anglais.....	5.00	"	"
<b>Malagas</b>			
One star.....	1.75	"	"
Two stars.....	2.50	"	"
Three stars.....	3.50	"	"
<b>Madeiras</b>			
One star.....	2.00	"	"
Two stars.....	2.50	"	"
Three stars.....	3.50	"	"

Special prices by the case.

**HIRSBRUNNER & Co.**

"The Swiss House"

Telephone 218

1 Nanking Road.

## Del Monte Raspberry Ice:—



- 1 quart crushed berries
- 1 cup water
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoonfuls Rum

Freeze very slowly as the color depends on the freezing. Turn freezer very slowly a few times, then let it stand five minutes. Repeat until stiff enough, then pack in salt and ice.

**Connell Bros. Company,**  
AGENTS FOR CHINA

### CAN YOU DO YOUR COOKING CHEAPER?

By means of a gas cooker a dinner, including soup, fish, entree, joint, vegetables, sweets and savoury, can be cooked for 7 1/2 dollar cents.

Cookers are fixed on loan, no charge for hire.

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29 Nanking Road.



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## Pure Food Products





# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 16, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.97
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch:	—
Bar Silver:	1916
Copper Cash:	—
Overseas:	—
Buying rate, @ 2-11 1/4—Tia:	6.81
Bank, @ 72.2—Mex:	9.43
Peking Bar:	346
Native Interest:	—

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver:	31 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount:	6%
Market rate of discount:	—
1 m-s:	—
4 m-s:	—
6 m-s:	—
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s:	—
Ex. Paris on London:	Fr. 28.13
Ex. N.Y. on London:	T.T. 47 1/2
Consols:	f

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London:	T.T. 2-11 1/4
London:	Demand 2-11 1/4
India:	T.T. 219
Paris:	T.T. 412
Paris:	Demand 412
New York:	T.T. 69 1/2
New York:	Demand 70
Hongkong:	T.T. 73
Japan:	T.T. 73 1/2
Batavia:	T.T. 169 1/2

## Bank's Buying Rate

London:	4 m-s. Cita:	3 1/2
London:	4 m-s. Docy:	3 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Cita:	3 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Docy:	3 1/2
Paris:	4 m-s. Cita:	426
New York:	4 m-s:	72 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

1-Hk. Tia:	4.47
1-Hk. Tia:	1.32
1-Hk. Tia:	1.50
1-Hk. Tia:	1.50
1-Hk. Tia:	1.50
1-Hk. Tia:	1.50
1-Hk. Tia:	1.50
1-Hk. Tia:	1.50
1-Hk. Tia:	1.50
1-Hk. Tia:	1.50

## Stock Exchange

### Transactions

Shanghai, August 16, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Langkats Tia:	72.00
Anglo-Javas Tia:	10.75
Kapayangs Tia:	31.00
Shal Klebangs Tia:	1.20
Kota Bahros Tia:	10.80
Direct Business Reported:	—
Bukits Tia:	5.25
Chengs Tia:	3.85
Zophah Tia:	1.50
Shanghai Kelantans Tia:	0.95
H. and S. Bank:	\$730.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

### Transactions

Shanghai, August 16, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

Kiangkats Tia:	12.65 cash
Langkats Tia:	27.00 Aug.
Kotas Tia:	10.75 cash
Pahangs Tia:	2.05 cash
Direct:	—
Kungkats Tia:	12.85 cash
Consolidated Tia:	3.70 Sept.

## London Rubber Market

### Reuter's Service

London, August 15.—Today's rubber prices were:—  
Plantation First Latex: Spot, 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.  
October to December, 2s. 4d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market, Steady after easier.  
Last Quotation, London, August 14:  
Spot, 2s. 3 1/4d. to 2s. 3d. Paid.  
October to December, 2s. 4 1/4d. to 2s. 4d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market, Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—  
Spot price standard quality  
Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 2 1/4d.  
Spot price standard quality  
First Crepe ..... 2s. 2 1/4d.

## EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—  
Fluctuations in the London price of Silver have been slight, the last advice received 31 1/2d. is 1/2 higher than last week. Our local rate for T/T on London has ruled steady throughout the week and we close at 2/11 1/4, the same as last week. Local speculators have again endeavored, without success, to weaken our Market.  
The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tia, 31,720,000 is Tia, 740,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars is about the same as last week 321,670,000.

## "BICKERTON'S"

Established 30 years.  
133 Ruffling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1971.

## Hankow Tea Market

The export to August 10, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

By Way of Shanghai	Kiangkiang Tea	Re-exports.
Hankow Tea.		
Season 1916 X 17	10,417,861 lbs.	6,337,925 lbs.
" 1915 X 16	13,264,447 "	6,413,816 "
" 1914 X 15	12,460,181 "	4,979,493 "
Total	36,142,489	17,731,234
1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.

Via Shanghai,			
To Great Britain	3,885,05 lbs.	5,560,872 lbs.	5,076,173 lbs.
" United States and Canada	2,761,781 "	2,701,185 "	3,414,724 "
" Continent	66,373 "	67,568 "	8,141,395 "
" Russia in Europe	1,871,349 "	2,117,879 "	474,737 "
" do (via North	4,111,652 "	6,738,379 "	838,069 "
" Shanghai	1,231,769 "	961,124 "	2,364,847 "
U.S.			
& Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	in Asia.
Direct,			
1916.	183,453 lbs.	479,885 lbs.	2,691 lbs.
" 1915.	2,179,343 "	56,661 "	15,880,644 "
" 1914.	292,973 "	1,654,788 "	537,196 "
			13,578,721 "
			8,066,443 "

## Hankow Export Market

Hankow, August 9.—The following returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.	Prices Nominal	Per picul	Week ended
Cowhides, Best selected.	—	500	—
Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs.	—	—	—
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2 lbs.	—	444	—
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair: (Pieces)	—	—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	—	9,947	—
Sinshan and or Chayu	—	—	—
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	—	—
Jute (Abutlon)	—	—	—
White Vegetable Tallow 51 1/2 titre	—	3,800	—
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52 1/2 titre	—	—	—
Animal Tallow	—	474	—
Gallnuts, Usual shape	—	19.50	—
Plum	—	25.50	—
Cotton Lihoo	—	10,201	—
Shansi	—	—	—
Black Bristles, Riflings 2 1/2" 3" 3 1/2" 3 3/4" 4"	—	—	—
4 1/2" 4 1/2" 4 1/2" 5" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 6"	—	—	—
6 6 6 8 1 1 1 1 100%	—	—	—
Sesamum Seed, White	—	4.70	—
" Yellow	—	3,360	—
" Red	—	—	—
" Black	—	—	—
Yellow Beans	—	2.25	—
" Broad Beans	—	1.32	—
Sesamum Seed Oil	—	10.00	—
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	890	—
(shelled)	—	—	—
Groundnut Oil	—	10.50	—
Wood Oil	—	17.20	—
Tea Oil	—	160	—
Bean Oil	—	8.50	—
Rape Oil	—	1,864	—
*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.	—	—	—

## ANGLO-GERMAN BREWERY

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Anglo-German Brewery, yesterday, gave confirmation to the special resolutions passed recently, authorising the winding-up of the company and carrying into effect the conditional agreement made with the Dai Nippon Brewery Company, Limited, for the sale of the undertaking to that concern.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

### INTEREST, GRANTED ON

### APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

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## The China Mutual Life Insurance

### Company, Ltd.

is

## A BRITISH COMPANY

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Assets ..... Tia. 3,324,124.57

Assurances in force ... Tia. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity

Rates, Apply to the

## HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch

Offices throughout Asia.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

## Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly Cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The market during the past week has been quiet, the general range of prices being unchanged and owing to bareness of stocks of "spot" cargo in the hands of dealers, together with the waiting policy adopted by local consumers there has been very little to chronicle.

New Crop.—From personal observations in and around Shanghai and districts the present outlook of the crop looks very promising indeed and with favorable weather from now on an average yield may be expected. The Tungchow and Shantung crops however are already reported to be partially damaged and while anything over or under the general expectations would cause sharp temporary fluctuations, the general course of the market for the next few weeks will depend on the attitude of spinners and exporters. With high prices of Cotton ruling all over the world and a steady demand for yarn in Japan and India, it is only a matter of time for our market to respond, which is now unfortunately restricted more or less on account of the stringency in the money market coupled with the unsettled state of the country.

One fact remains prominent however, that with the bareness of yarn stocks in the interior together with advanced rates for the raw material, prices of yarn locally will have to adjust themselves to meet the situation. Tone of the market, Steady.

Liverpool:—  
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. P. Brown 11.60  
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ..... 6.50  
Price of Mid-American ..... 8.73  
Price of Mid-American last reported ..... 8.54

Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:—  
Price of Mid-American, Oct. 14.24  
Price of Mid-American, March 14.65  
Tone of market, Firm.

Indian Market:—  
Bruch, Dec./Jan. shipment 55  
Hinganghat, " " 53 1/2  
Yotmal, " " 52  
St. F. Bengal, " " 45 1/2  
Akola and Nagpur, " " 49 1/2  
Strong.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

### Reuter's Service.

London, August 15.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—  
Consols 2 1/4% for a/c ..... £594  
Cheques on London at Paris Frs. 28.14  
T. T. on London at New York \$4.76 1/4  
Bar Silver Spot ..... 31 1/4 d.  
Market rate of Discount ..... 5 1/2 %  
Egyptian Cotton Brown ..... 11.75 d.  
Seinde and Bengal Cotton ..... 6.65 d.  
Mid-American Cotton ..... 8.77 d.  
Deliveries China Silk ..... 35 bales  
Deliveries Canton Silk ..... 23 bales  
Deliveries Japan Silk ..... 47 bales  
Tone of Tea Market, Flat.  
Plantation Rubber September 2s. 3d. paid.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

# STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks	
M. K. & S. B.	\$730 Sa.
Chartered	253
Rumo-Asiatic	E. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2.20 B.
Cathay, pref.	6

### Marine Insurances

Canton	\$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	\$945
Yankee	\$200 S.

### Fire Insurances

China Fire	\$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$385 B.

### Shipping

Indo-China Pref.	Tia. 128
Indo-China Def.	109.5 B.
"Shell"	Tia. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tia. 50 B.
Kochien	Tia. 15 1/2 B.

### Mining

Kaipang	Tia. 11.
Oriental Com.	39.8 d.
Philippine	Tia. 2 1/2 S.
Raub	Tia. 2.70 B.

### Docks

Hongkong Dock	\$125 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tia. 30 S.
New Eng. Works	Tia. 10 1/2 B.

### Wharves

Shanghai Wharf	Tia. 84 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$82 1/2 B.

### Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land	Tia. 94 B.
China Land	Tia. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tia. 91 B.
Wahai Land	Tia. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tia. 60 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tia. 62 B.

### Cotton Mills

E-w	Tia. 142 1/2 B.
E-w Pref.	Tia. 105 1/2 B.
International	Tia. 75 B.
International Pref.	Tia. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tia. 65
Oriental	Tia. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 93 B.
Kung Yik	Tia. 13 1/2 B.
Tungtee	Tia. 45 B.
Tungtee Pref.	Tia. 101 B.

### Industrials

Anglo-German B'y	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tia. 35 N.
China Flour Mill	Tia. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$114 S.
Green Island	Tia. 80 S.
Langkats	Tia. 27 S.
Major Bros	Tia. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tia. 157 1/2 B.

### Stores

Hall & Holts	Tia. 16 1/2 B.
Liewellyn	Tia. 105 1/2 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$90 B.
Moutrie	\$35.
Watson	Tia. 6 1/2
Weeks	\$17 B.

### Rubbers (Local)

Alma	Tia. 13 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tia. 13 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tia. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tia. 5 1/2 B.
Anglo-Tawa	Tia. 34 1/2 B.
Batu Anan	Tia. 1 1/2 B.
Bute	Tia. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tia. 1.90 B.
Chempedak	Tia. 16
Consolidated	Tia. 3.85 B.
Domion	Tia. 13 B.
Jula Kalumpung	Tia. 9 B.
Kamunting	Tia. 21.
Kapala	Tia. 1 1/2
Kapayang	Tia. 31 B.
Karan	Tia. 15 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tia. 10.80 B.
Kroewek Java	Tia. 18 1/2 B.
Padang	Tia. 15 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tia. 11 1/4
Pernata	Tia. 7.
Rapah	Tia. 1 1/2 B.
Samsang	Tia. 1.20 B.
Seoke	T



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,000,000  
Reserve Fund.....1,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,000,000

## Head Office:

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England,  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
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Batavia Ipoh Puket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Kiang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colonbo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Fookchow Manila Taiping  
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

## Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital.....Fr. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves.....Fr. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Dondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankow Phnom-Penh

## Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 20,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver.....18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

## Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco  
Canton Lyons Shanghai  
Colonbo Malacca Sourabaya  
Fookchow Manila Taiping  
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
Hobei New York Yokohama

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

## Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid).....45,000,000

Reserve Fund.....23,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government.....3,500,000

Reserve Fund.....1,733,000

## Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-chow) Hongkong Tientsin

Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) o-A.

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

## SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital.....\$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

## Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

## SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital.....Fr. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

## HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

## BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

## G. LION,

manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed.....Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up....." 20,000,000

Reserve Fund....." 20,400,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London &amp; Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy London Port Arthur

Bombay Lyons S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sinaifu

Dalny Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokei

Hongkong New York Tientsin

Honolulu Osaka

Kobe Peking

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital.....1,135,000

Paid-up Capital.....562,500

Reserve Fund.....550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

## London Bankers.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

## Branches &amp; Agencies.

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Colonbo Karachi Port Louis

Deli Kota Bahru (Mauritius)

Galle (Ceylon) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Singapore.

## Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanjing Road. 9753

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulda. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000).

Reserve Fund—Gulda. 9,237,150 (about £769,763).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

## Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandong Palembang Soerabaja

Cheribon Pekalongan Telong-Tinggi

Djember—Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaja

## London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transmits banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNNBERG, Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Authorized Capital...\$30,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital...14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital...4,000,000.00

Liabilities.....\$10,000,000.00

## Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Chiao, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

## Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

## FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarung

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benkolen Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Yokohama

Honolulu Paris

London Rangoon

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½ per annum, in Dollars at 1½ per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHIO CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 13, 1913.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits.....3,628,988.77

U.S. \$6,878,988.77

## Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Tientsin

Cebu Manila Yokohama

Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking

Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTO SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1A Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

6559.

## Commercial Bank of China



NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.  
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR



## Business and Official Notices

### A GOOD FRIEND LIKES A GOOD CIGARETTE

Offer him one of  
HADJIYANNI'S OTHELLO'S  
at \$3.00 per 100

on sale by  
THE TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

and  
The China Trading Co.

12 Nanking Road.  
Send 30 cents for samples.

### Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely  
fresh, being imported weekly  
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always  
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to  
all orders

Orders from outports and the  
interior are carefully packed,  
and all breakages will be  
promptly made good.

All 114 Broadway  
Telephone No. 1095.  
SHANGHAI

### Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbling Well Road.  
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking  
Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery  
Merchants. Specialties,  
Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices  
Moderate.

10565

### NOTICE

WE have removed to our new  
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well  
Road from this date, August 1,  
1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,  
Tailor & Outfitter.  
Former address, No. 422 Nanking  
Road.

10614

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

### M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description  
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always  
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-  
known manufacturers, and our  
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please  
apply to—

66-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

### NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise  
that he has established himself as  
Consulting Civil Engineer, and is  
in a position to carry out the  
different classes of Civil Engineering  
Work, such as Mapping and laying  
out of Sites for Factories, Schools  
etc., preparing Plans, Specifications  
and Estimates for Factory Buildings  
and Godowns, for Wharves,  
Piers, Quays and Bundings, for  
Bridges and Roads and for work  
relating to Railroad and Road  
Engineering, in Wood, Masonry,  
Plain and Reinforced Concrete  
and Steel.

Hans Berents.

Civil Engineer,

Member of Norwegian and  
American Engineering Societies.

13 Nanking Road.

10639

### Removal Notice

WE beg to inform our patrons and  
friends that owing to our former  
premises, No. 30 Nanking Road  
being about to be reconstructed, we  
are temporarily located at No. 43-A  
Kiangse Road, opposite L. Moore  
& Co.

We continue to sell the best  
goods in the market at lowest  
prices.

SING FAT CO.

Jewellers.

10619

## URUGUAYANS RIOT AT INTERNATIONAL GAME

Stadium Burned And Football  
Championship of S. America  
Undetermined

Montevideo, July 16.—Rioting, in  
which the stadium was burned  
and in which the police were com-  
pelled to drive the spectators from  
the grounds, today broke up a foot-  
ball game between the Uruguayans  
and Argentines which was to have  
decided the championship of South  
America.

The season's play between teams  
representing Uruguay, Argentina,  
Chile and Brazil had brought the  
final down to the two former teams.  
Tickets for the game beyond the  
capacity of the field had been sold  
and thousands of persons broke  
through the gates, invaded the seats  
and poured out onto the field lines.  
When the game started the  
Uruguayans carried the ball down  
the field and made an attempt for a  
goal. The try failed, and the  
spectators thereupon invaded the  
field, making further play im-  
possible.

The police at first were unable to  
cope with the frenzied mob, which  
set fire to the stadium on three sides,  
but finally charged the rioters and  
drove them from the grounds.  
Several persons were injured in the  
disturbance.

### Wedding

Y.M.C.A. Secretary to Wed

A wedding of interest to the mis-  
sionary world will be solemnized this  
week with the marriage in Kuling,  
Central China, of Miss Clara Linn,  
of Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Roy  
L. Creighton, secretary of the  
Young Men's Christian Association  
at Hankow. Miss Linn reached  
China last week. The couple will  
make their home at Hankow after  
September 1.

## New Congress Club After Knowledge

Better International Understand-  
ings One Aim Of New Or-  
ganization at Washington

New York, August 8.—With its  
object to keep members of Congress  
familiar with true condition in other  
countries, a new unofficial organiza-  
tion has been formed by interested  
members of both Houses.

Promoters of the idea sent circular  
letters to all the Congressmen, in-  
viting them to join. Twenty have  
already replied affirmatively.

The new association aims at close  
relations with other countries, better  
international understandings and  
free and impartial discussion on  
legislative affairs and national prob-  
lems.

## Former U.S. Minister To China Is Stricken

Chicago, July 20.—William J.  
Calhoun, former minister to China, is  
slowly recovering from an attack of  
paralysis suffered on July 5. He was  
stricken following his appearance as  
the speaker of the day at a Fourth of  
July celebration at Wheaton, near  
Chicago. Mr. Calhoun had not been  
well since the Republican National  
Convention held in this city. He  
made the nominating speech for  
Lawrence Y. Sherman for the Rep-  
ublican nomination for President.

### BRITISH COURT MARTIAL

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, August 15.—In the House  
of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd  
George, Secretary of State for War,  
announced that the tribunal constitu-  
ted under the Army Act Amendment  
Bill would be composed of Field  
Marshal Lord Nicholson, Major-  
General (retired) Lord Cresswell,  
the Hon. Mr. Justice Atkin and the  
Hon. Mr. Donald Maclean, M. P. for  
Peebles and Selkirk.

### CLOSE LIKIN STATIONS

Ostasiatische Lloyd  
Peking, August 15.—Hsu Shih-ying,  
the new Minister of Communications,  
has given instructions that the likin  
stations along the Tsinghai Railway  
shall be closed this month or early in  
September. The provinces of Kiang-  
su, Shantung, Anhui and Chihli will  
be given 80,000 Dollars annually as  
compensation for their lost likin  
revenues.

## Classified Advertisements

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by Hungarian gen-  
tleman in private, English-  
speaking family, room with  
board, in Western district or  
French concession. Apply to  
Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

10717 A 19

### EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certi-  
ficated professional English  
lady teacher. Moderate terms.  
Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10701 A-20

### MEDICAL

WANTED for far Eastern port,  
locum tenens for large well estab-  
lished practice. View to partner-  
ship or sale. Apply to Box 173,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10667 A 17

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, for Hongkong, an  
English nurse or nursery-governess  
for one little girl. Apply "D," care  
of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

WANTED, experienced neutral  
nursery governess for two  
children of two years and six  
months. State terms and send  
copy of recommendations to  
OUTPORT YUNNAN, c/o  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10702

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nih-yun, c/o 12, Peking  
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

### Sicawei Weather Report

15.—The high pressures of Hok-  
kaido and northern China hinder the  
typhoon of the Eastern Sea in its  
move to the northward. But it may  
still develop again while advancing at  
open Sea. Cloudy but rather fine  
weather at Shanghai.

16.—Intermittent squalls. Very  
cloudy weather. The winds show a  
tendency to back to the N.N.E. and  
the typhoon to advance northwards.

### Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, August 16, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Sea level, mm.	755.72	753.71
" " " "	29.67	29.67
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-0.08	-1.19
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-1.20	-1.35
Direction	NE	WNE
Wind	10 to 19	10 to 19
Force	6.2	11.8
Temperature	29.9	27.9
Humidity	81	89
Wet-bulb temp.	26.1	24.1
Wet-bulb temp. -10	10	9
Relative humidity	81	89
Rainfall inches	-	-

### Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hong-

kong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru

left Hankow for Shanghai on Mon-

day.

The I.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow

for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Han-

kow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow

for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Han-

kow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru

left Hankow for Shanghai on Tues-

day.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow

for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Han-

kow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left

Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tien-

tsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on

Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haasen left Poochow

for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin

for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang left Hong-

kong for Shanghai via Swatow

on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left

Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Mon-

day.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave

Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and

Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave

Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will

leave Hankow for Shanghai to-

day.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave

Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luoyang will leave Han-

kow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave

Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hong-

kong for Shanghai on Sunday.

### FOR

Cut Flowers

Floral Baskets

Wreaths

and any other kinds of

floral arrangements see

The Shanghai Flora

Florists and Nurserymen

88 Soochow Road

opposite

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

next to Venturi's

Tel. 2710

### The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will

leave Hankow for Shanghai to-

morrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave

Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave

Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Medina, which

connected at Colombo with the Com-

pany's, s.s. Nyanza, leaving Shanghai

on June 26, arrived in London on

the 10th instant.

The Robert Dollar Co.'s s.s. Themis,

is expected to arrive here on the 18th

instant, and will discharge at the

China Merchants Eastern Wharf.

The P. and O. s.s. Maika, with the

London mail of July 13, left Hongkong

for Shanghai on August 15, and is

expected to arrive here on Friday

morning, the 19th instant.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenstrae, out-

ward bound from London, is expected

to leave Singapore for Hongkong and

Shanghai the 17th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Tachang Maru left

Shanghai for Chefoo on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Swa-

tow for Shanghai via Poochow on

Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore left Kobe at

2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, August 16,

and is due at Shanghai on Saturday

morning the 19th idem.

### The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will

leave Hankow for Shanghai to-

morrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave

Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave

Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Medina, which

connected at Colombo with the Com-

pany's, s.s. Nyanza, leaving Shanghai



## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at  
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To-day, the 17th inst.  
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## All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room  
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Jars, Bowls, Josses, etc., etc.

All without Reserve

## The Kuling American School

The School will open in Kuling  
on Sept. 4th.

The Faculty will consist of  
Mr. Donald Tewksbury, Mrs.  
Nellie D. Butchart and Mrs. N.  
C. Filman. The Matron will  
be Mrs. G. W. Cockburn.

The Curriculum of the school  
will include all the Primary and  
Grammar School grades.

The Rates will be \$30 a month  
for the children of Missionaries;  
\$40 for other children. Special  
rates to pupils from contribut-  
ing Missions.

Special attention will be paid  
the health of pupils. The  
Matron has been a hospital  
trained nurse. There is a hos-  
pital nearby, open all the year,  
with a resident foreign physician.  
There are facilities for football,  
baseball, tennis and swimming.

The magnificent climate of  
Kuling makes it the ideal place  
for a school; and it is believed  
that the standard of instruction,  
the care given the physical  
welfare of the pupils, and the  
moral and religious influence of  
the school will all be of an un-  
usually high order.

For further information or  
for registration address the  
Principal, Mr. Donald Tewks-  
bury, Bungalow 99-B, Kuling.  
Those desiring to send children  
to the school the coming term  
should enter them at once.

While the school follows the  
American system and is under  
American control, the effort  
will be made to meet as far as  
possible the needs of British  
pupils, many of whom are ex-  
pected to attend the school.

## Committee of Control:

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Rev. J. E. WILLIAMS, D.D.,

" JAMES COCHRAN

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" E. G. TEWKSBUARY

" E. J. LEE, Secretary

10700

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## Business and Official Notices

## BILL SMITH

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dancer ever seen in  
Shanghai.

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male, like a chump  
asked her: "Why?"

"I like you," she  
said: "there's no doubt  
you're a dear."

"But, oh! How  
about some 'Elephant'  
Beer?"

THE BEST BEER IS  
"ELEPHANT BEER"  
PILSENER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

## NOTICE

S. S. "THEMIS" is due to  
arrive Shanghai on or about  
August 18th and will discharge  
at China Merchants Eastern  
Wharf. Consignees are re-  
quested to present their Bills  
of Lading promptly to the  
undersigned for endorsement.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Agents for Charterers

10713

## Declaration

WHEN I was in the Shanghai-  
Hangchow train on the way to  
Shanghai this morning, I read a  
Shanghai newspaper which re-  
ported that a large quantity of opium  
was found in the Monyin Hotel  
(Hupei Road). The paper also  
pointed out that it was a matter  
in connection with my personal move-  
ments. I am quite surprised how  
such a case is alleged to have my  
concern. I came to Shanghai by  
the s.s. Athos, with one servant  
and seven packages of the following  
descriptions:—

Two trunks containing clothes.  
One case containing books.  
One case containing marbles.  
One string-basket containing  
necessary articles.

Two bundles containing blank-  
ets, quilts, etc. (one belonged to my  
servant).

That is all.

It is true that some of the  
passengers on board the steamer  
are my countrymen, but it is equally  
true that they have their own  
official affairs, and none of them is  
entitled to be my attache.

One fact more. When I left  
Yunnan, the French Consul there  
gave me a special passport, in which  
it was clearly stated that I took  
one servant and seven packages of  
luggage on my return to Shanghai.  
This passport amply proves that I  
have no connection with any person  
or persons in the said steamer.

On the 5th inst., I arrived at  
Shanghai, and the representative of  
Taoyin Chow met me at the wharf,  
and brought me to the Monyin  
Hotel, with the seven packages of  
luggage referred to. After a short  
rest in the Hotel, I drove in a  
carriage to my house No. 31 Min  
Tak Lane, Rue Eugene Bard,  
while the said luggage was also  
removed to the above address from  
the Hotel during the same day.  
Thus, it evidently shows that  
neither I nor my servant have ever  
lived in the Hotel, nor put in any  
of all the said luggage there for  
keeping purposes. And it evidently  
shows also that the report made by  
the Shanghai newspaper is absolute-  
ly untrue.

With regard to the concealed  
opium in the Hotel, I deem it  
expedient to request the British  
Police Authorities to make a  
thorough investigation, and to  
enforce a severe punishment upon  
the person or persons responsible  
for such evil doing.

CHANG YAO-TSENG.

8th August, 1916.

10674

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## Honigsberg's

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have now installed on the premises a special  
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,  
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

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## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

## Alterations in Train Service. Improvement of Through Connections

A revised time-table will be put into operation on and from the 1st September, 1916.  
An Up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 7.55, arriving Nanking Ferry at 14.10, connecting with the  
Tientsin-Pukow Railway "Up" Mail train leaving Pukow at 15.30 and due to arrive at Tientsin at 16.31 the following day.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Dawn Mail train will leave Tientsin at 11.50 a.m., arriving at Pukow at 15 hours on  
the following day and connecting at Nanking Ferry with a Dawn Through Express which will leave at 14.30 and arrive  
in Shanghai at 21.30 hours.

The abridged time table is given below:—

## New Time Table to come into force on and from the 1st September, 1916

Stations.		1.		3.		5.		7.		9.		11.		13.		15.		17.	
		Express.	Local.	Express.	Local.	Express.	Local.	Express.	Local.	Express.	Local.	Express.	Local.	Express.	Local.	Express.	Local.	Express.	Local.
SHANGHAI NORTH	Dep.	7.55	—	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	14.40	23.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NANSIANG	Arr.	—	—	8.54	9.38	13.19	15.53	14.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KUNSHAN	Dep.	—	—	8.56	9.48	13.21	15.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	—	—	9.53	10.59	14.06	16.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WUSIH	Dep.	—	—	9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	9.34	—	10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TANYANG	Dep.	9.41	—	11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	10.34	—	12.11	13.38	15.46	19.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NANKING	Dep.	11.13	—	12.31	13.43	15.52	19.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NANKING FERRY	Arr.	11.23	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	12.07	9.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arr.	12.09	9.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	12.45	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arr.	12.52	10.55	15.57	17.18	18.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	14.15	8.59	17.50	19.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arr.	14.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway's Mail train out Pukow at 15.30 hours.

Stations.		2.		4.		6.		8.		10.		12.		14.		16.		18.	
		Local.	Slow.	Local.	Slow.	Local.	Slow.	Local.	Slow.	Local.	Slow.	Local.	Slow.	Local.	Slow.	Local.	Slow.	Local.	Slow.
NANKING	Dep.	—	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NANKING FERRY	Dep.	—	—	—	—	14.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NANKING JUNCT.	Dep.	—	—	—	—	14.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	—	8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TANYANG	Dep.	—	9.06	9.52	13.58	16.01	18.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	—	9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WUSIH	Dep.	—	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	—	11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KUNSHAN	Dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NANSIANG	Arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	16.43	18.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI NORTH	Dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	16.58	18.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.56	19.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arr.	9.49	14.55	16.09	17.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arr.	10.51	15.55	17.16	18.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway Mail train arriving at Pukow at 13.00 hours.

J. D. READ,  
Traffic Manager.

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